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PROGRESS AT GENEVA TALKS RELIES ON U.S. STANCE

PM201818 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent B. Dubrovin dispatch: "Geneva: Breaking the Vicious Circle"]

[Text] Geneva, 20 Sep -- The third round of Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons began here in Geneva on 19 September after a 2-month "holiday."

It is well known that the second round -- as incidentally, the first -- ended virtually without any result. So far, during the discussions on the three interconnected issues on the agenda -- space strike arms, strategic offensive arms, and medium-range nuclear means -- the American side has not displayed the slightest desire to examine soberly and realistically the most important problem of the present time -- the ending of the nuclear arms race and the prevention of its extension into space, nor to seek paths toward the radical reduction of strategic nuclear weapons and medium-range missiles. Moreover, the past two rounds of talks provide grounds for considering that the U.S. Administration does not want to follow the accord on the subject and aims of the talks which was arrived at in Geneva in January at the meeting between the USSR foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state.

It is evidently worthwhile at the start of the third round to take another look at the sides' positions at the talks. Why has an impasse emerged here; what is hampering the attainment of progress; is it possible to expect changes for the better?

From the very outset of the Geneva talks the Soviet side has followed strictly and in full the aims and tasks defined by the January accord. At the negotiating table the Soviet side has put forward an integral program of specific measures which, in the first place, accorded fully with the principle of equality and identical security of the sides and ruled out the acquisition of military advantages by either of the participants in the negotiations. Second, in the event of their implementation they would make it possible to halt the further buildup of nuclear arsenals, reduce them, and ultimately scrap them. And third, they would preserve space exclusively for peaceful use for the benefit of all mankind.

The problem of the nonmilitarization of space is a key question at the talks. And this is understandable. The plans for the militarization of space being elaborated in Washington are jeopardizing even further the security of the peoples and are creating a crisis situation in international relations. Aware of the whole danger of the extension of the arms race into space which has arisen with regard to the "Strategic Defense Initiative" program being implemented in the United States, the Soviet Union proposed that agreement be reached on the mutual prohibition of the creation [sozdaniye], (including research work) [nauchno-issledovatelskiye raboty], testing, and deployment [razvertyvaniye] of this class of armaments. The antisatellite means that the sides possess would be subject to destruction. At the same time the Soviet Union advocates the strict and rigorous observance of the Antiballistic Missile Treaty of 1972. All these specific and constructive proposals were made by the Soviet delegation at the engotiating table.

In full accordance with the January accord that all issues of the talks must be examined and resolved on a comprehensive, interconnected basis, the Soviet side submitted a proposal, along with resolving the problem of the nonmilitarization of space, that agreement be reached on a radical reduction of strategic offensive means -- intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM's); submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBM's), and heavy bombers.

At the same time the USSR proposed that the sides renounce the program of creating [sozdaniye] and deploying [razvertyvaniye] new forms and types of strategic arms, or strictly limit such programs.

The Soviet Union also submitted a proposal that long-range cruise missiles of all basing modes be totally renounced. Even earlier (before the Geneva talks) the USSR had proposed that the level of strategic arms be reduced by 25 percent, whereas now -- during the first and second rounds -- the Soviet side has expressed readiness to implement a more radical reduction of the nuclear arsenals of the United States and USSR. Naturally, in so doing, account must also be taken of how the question of medium-range nuclear arms in Europe would be resolved. It is no secret that the American Pershing II missiles deployed in West European NATO countries, whence they can reach targets on USSR territory, are a serious addition to the strategic arsenal of the United States.

Regarding medium-range nuclear arms in Europe, the Soviet Union proposed a sharp reduction of their level with, of course, the strict observance of the balance of forces between the Soviet Union and NATO. The USSR displayed readiness to undertake a more radical solution, too: to free Europe completely of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical. The Soviet Union backed up its constructive proposals with specific steps aimed at creating a favorable atmosphere of trust at the talks for drawing up mutually acceptable solutions. Thus, in April the USSR unilaterally suspended until November of the current year the deployment of its medium-range missiles and the implementation of other retaliatory measures in Europe. In 1983, a unilateral Soviet moratorium had been announced on the placing of antisatellite means in space. The unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions introduced 6 August this year was a major new Soviet initiative.

This list of peaceful Soviet initiatives, the aim of which is to diminish the danger of nuclear catastrophe, consolidate universal security, and at the same time to draw the Soviet-American talks out of their impasse, could be continued. They have all deservedly received the support of millions of people.

But how did the Washington administration respond to these earnest, specific, and weighty proposals of the Soviet Union? What has it done to lead the talks out of their impasse? The answer to these questions is plain and simple: For the moment it has, unfortunately, done nothing. Not a single businesslike, practical, constructive proposal has been forthcoming from the American side. The impression has formed among local observers that the chief task of the American delegation is not to seek mutually acceptable solutions on the three areas of negotiation, but to seek to drive them as deeply as possible into an impasse, to win time for for the implementation of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" program, and finally to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union.

It has become a tradition for the heads of the Soviet and American delegations to address journalists at the airport upon their arrival in Geneva. And although these statements are extremely brief, the character of the statements provides food for reflection. This time, too, there was no break with tradition.

The statement by the head of the U.S. delegation, according to the generally held view, demonstrated once again the patent reluctance of Washington officialdom to display realism and sobriety of political thinking, and to sensibly assess the situation that has taken shape at the talks.

He tried to prove what cannot be proved: that the United States has not, supposedly, led the talks into an impasse and that the Soviet side has, allegedly departed from the accord reached in Janaury on the subject and aims of the talks.

However, unsubstantiated allegations will not help the head of the American delegation. After all, the peace-loving Soviet initiatives are known to the whole world just as the people are familiar with the persistent efforts by the Soviet Union aimed at averting an arms race in space and at ending it on earth. The whole world knows that it is the United States and not the USSR that is continuing underground nuclear explosions; it is the United States and not the Soviet Union that conducted a test of an antisatellite weapon a week ago and is planning to hold more tests in the future.

As for the American appeals for talks "without prior conditions," the explanation is quite straightforward: The United States, crudely violating the January accord, does not want to conduct any discussions on the key issue of the talks -- the prevention of an arms race in space. The White House does not intend to renounce the "Strategic Defense Initiative."

The first joint session of the two delegations has taken place. The procedure for work has been agreed. Time will tell what the results of the work will be.

In the opinion of observers, the talks can be led out of the impasse and the dangerous vicious circle of the nuclear arms race can be broken. It is clear, however, that progress at the talks can be ensured only by the efforts of both sides. Today this depends to a great degree on whether Washington will be able to renounce its unrealistic intentions to gain military superiority over the USSR and bring its stance at the Geneva talks into line with the realities which exist in the world.

WEINBERGER LEADS 'MALICIOUS, ANTI-SOVIET' ATTACK

LD211541 Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 21 TASS -- Worried about the broad response which the Soviet Union's peace initiatives drew in the United States, the ruling circles are busy scaling up anti-Soviet hysteria in an effort to undermine the impact of the Soviet peace policy on the Americans. This malicious campaign was sharply intensified after the Soviet Union had declared its decision to terminate unilaterally any nuclear blasts and moves are made to build up its intensity with the approaching Soviet-U.S. summit.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger, the well-known hawk and advocate of the massive build-up of the U.S. military might, is one of the sponsors and chief orchestrators of the current anti-Soviet campaign. He took a vigorous part in raising the propaganda row around the imaginary application by the Soviet Union of the U.S. technology to enhance its military might.

Weinberger has ordered and welcomed the testing of an anti-satellite system by the Air Force. He zealously works for preventing the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" from being debated at the talks with the USSR. THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper writes that Weinberger makes statements with the blessing of the White House.

Weinberger's assistant and rabid anti-communist Richard Perle, echoes his chief, launching persistent slanderous attacks on the USSR. In an interview broadcast by the television network of the U.S. news agency Worldnet, Perle went so far as to allege, in part, that the Soviet Union implements its own large-scale strategic defense initiative, trying to impute this way to the Soviet Union aggressive designs with respect to space.

REACTION TO GDR-CSSR CW-FREE ZONE PROPOSAL

FRG Response

LD201643 Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 20 Sep 85

["A Constructive Approach is Necessary" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 20 TASS -- TASS commentator Lev Aksenov writes:

The proposal by the GDR and Czechoslovakia to the FRG Government to start talks on the creating on the territory of these central European countries of a zone free of chemical weapons is in the centre of attention of the West German public and politicians. But statements made by high-placed Bonn officials so far do not have even a hint of a positive reaction to this initiative of Berlin and Prague. More than that, there is also no sign of desire to display a serious approach to studying this important and concrete proposal.

Precisely this characterises the statement made in Bonn on Thursday by the State Minister of the FRG Foreign Ministry Juergen Moellemann, a Free Democrat. According to him, the GDR's and Czechoslovakia's proposal "does not go far enough".

But on his part the state minister did not propose any positive programme and limited himself to general discourses on the theme of "the need to ban chemical weapons on a global scale under appropriate control".

Another thing attracts attention as well. On putting everything upside down Herr Moellemann made an interesting discovery: It turns out that proposals to create zones free of chemical arms all but undermine the work of the conference in Geneva which studies, among other items, also the question of this type of weapons of mass annihilation.

This is a strange stand, to say the least, for a high-placed official of a country which is bursting with weapons, including chemical ones, as it is.

Specialists have estimated that the toxic agents already deployed in the FRG are sufficient for causing the death of at least 100 million people. The threat to universal peace and security, first of all to the FRG itself, will grow immeasurably if the plans to deploy now also binary munitions on West German territory are implemented.

Prominent members of the Social Democratic Party of Germany are criticising the non-constructive stand in respect of the GDR's and Czechoslovakia's initiative taken by officials in Bonn. Thus, when speaking in Lubeck on Thursday [9 September] Deputy Chairman of the social Democratic Faction in the Bundestag Horst Ehmke warned against dismissing this proposal as "not meriting attention".

Berlin's and Prague's initiative is in line with the known proposal by Warsaw Treaty member states to free Europe of chemical weapons. At the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe the Soviet Union welcomed the proposal made by the GDR and Czechoslovakia.

USSR CDE Delegate Support

LD201706 Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Stockholm, September 20 TASS -- At the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe the representatives of the GDR and Czechoslovakia acquainted its participants with their government's proposal to the FRG Government to open talks on the creation in central Europe of a zone free of chemical weapons. Special envoy Oleg Grinevskiy, the head of the Soviet delegation, stated that the GDR's and Czechoslovakia's proposal to create such a zone is in line with the known proposal by Warsaw Treaty member states to free Europe of chemical weapons.

He drew attention to the recent statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev that in the event of the creation in central Europe of a zone free of chemical weapons the Soviet Union, in pursuance of its fundamental foreign policy principles, would be prepared to guarantee and respect the status of this zone. This guarantee would be effective if the United States, on its part, acted likewise.

HAGUE TRIBUNAL ISSUES DECISION ON U.S. TREATY

LD220630 Moscow TASS in English 0603 GMT 22 Sep 85

[Text] The Hague, September 22 TASS -- The public "tribunal for peace" which held its meetings in Rotterdam passed the decision that the treaty with the United States on deployment of American cruise missiles in the Netherlands cannot be approved in parliament by bare majority. Such a treaty involves questions of sovereignty since it gives to a foreign power the right to use missiles without the consent of the Netherlands. The question of it should be decided by a majority of two-thirds of votes. Though the decision of the public tribunal has no legal force, it has been regarded here as a strike on missile deployment supporters. They do not have a two-thirds majority in parliament.

NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION TREATY CONFERENCE ENDS

LD210511 Moscow TASS in English 0502 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] Geneva, September 21 TASS -- TASS Correspondent Vladislav Shishlo reports:

The third conference to review the nuclear non-proliferation treaty ended here on Friday. It was attended by the delegations of about 90 countries of the world.

The participants in the conference adopted a broad programme of concrete actions of the treaty member-countries in strengthening control over ensuring non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and in enhancing the efficiency of the system of guarantees of the International Atomic Energy Agency which is the mainstay of such control, in all-round developing broad international cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

The decision has been taken that the next, fourth, treaty reveiw conference be held in 1990.

U.S. ARMS STANCE THREATENS STRATEGIC STABILITY

PM181545 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 37, 6 Sep 85 pp 3-4

[Article by Lev Semeyko, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace Disarmament Commission: "M.S. Gorbachev's Interview With TIME Magazine Sounded as a Serious Warning to Those Forces in Washington Which Want to Deadlock Talks With the Soviet Union. The USSR Will Not Accept Washington's Onslaught Scenario" -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] Last August the world witnessed two U.S. militarist actions of wide-scale political importance. On 17 August another underground nuclear explosion, the tenth this year, was carried out in Nevada. That was the provocative action with which Washington responded to the USSR's proposal that it join the moratorium on any nuclear explosions declared by the USSR. Just 3 days later on 20 August there followed a new challenge to sanity: Another test on an antisatellite weapon, the third of the 12 that have been planned, was announced. This time the test was a qualitatively new one; for the first time it was against a target in space. Again the United States ignored the Soviet proposal that it join the moratorium on experimental launches of antisatellite weapons, a moratorium which Moscow has been observing for 2 years now. Observing, because, as M.S. Gorbachev noted, "we are persistently seeking ways of breaking the vicious circle and extracting the arms limitation process from deadlock."

Official Washington tried to vindicate its refusal. But the arguments were phony.

NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS. A week before the nuclear explosion in Nevada THE NEW YORK TIMES reported that since 1945 the United States has produced 60,000 nuclear warheads of 71 types for use in 116 weapon systems. About half of this enormous arsenal is in use today. But that is not enough for the Pentagon: Before the end of the decade, it has planned to produce at least 17,000 nuclear charges, including new types and kinds. New would mean subject to preliminary tests. Hence, the reluctance to conclude a treaty on the total prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. And a reluctance even to introduce a moratorium on these tests.

Washington's "logic," with whose aid it is now trying to wriggle out of the highly delicate political situation, is truly stunning. It could be reduced to the following more or less: What is needed is not a moratorium, but a treaty on banning nuclear tests; but the conclusion of a treaty is impossible as long as there is no reliable control over its execution. Let's look into the thrust of this mumbo jumbo.

IS A MORATORIUM NECESSARY? Undoubtedly. It is a moratorium in any field of the arms race which can create conditions for a calm and businesslike examination and solution of complex new questions. A moratorium is also the first step to the solution of the problem of banning nuclear tests. Just one confirmation: On 10 June 1963 President Kennedy declared that the United States was halting nuclear tests in the atmosphere. Not 2 months had elapsed before the treaty on banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, space, and underwater had been signed.

At the time the White House treated the problem seriously, although it did not make up its mind to undertake a universal ban on nuclear weapons tests. But where is the present administration's "logic" leading? When R. McFarlane, the President's national security adviser, was asked why the President had rejected the Soviet moratorium proposal, he replied: "Because the President wants arms control to be treated absolutely seriously." White House Press Secretary L. Speakes "went" even further on the matter of "seriousness": "Our delegation (at the Geneva talks -- L.S.) has had the opportunity to display great flexibility for reaching fruitful agreements.

We call on the Russians to display just as serious an approach." Comment is superfluous.

IS CONTROL RELIABLE? Yes, it is. With the aid of a global system of seismic stations it is possible to detect all underground nuclear weapons tests. The U.S. Navy has the backbone of this system, seismic devices located in approximately 35 countries. They worked as long as 25 years ago, even though there were fewer of them at that time. In December 1961, for instance, the United States carried out the "Gnome" nuclear explosion especially to confirm the possibility of the seismic concealment of explosions. But it was registered in many countries. In early 1962, the USSR carried out its first underground nuclear explosion, which was not announced. And that explosion was registered in the United States.

Since then, the potential of national technical monitoring means (satellites, acoustic and electronic means, and others) has greatly increased. "New seismic devices measuring high-frequency signals can detect extremely low-yield nuclear explosions from far greater distances" than before, THE WASHINGTON POST wrote in early August. This is also confirmed by theoretical calculations and by practice. This has frequently been stated by very important scientists, especially at Pugwash conferences. The problem of the reliability of control is thus an artificial, not a real, problem. For Washington, it is merely a pretext and not a reason for the fact that for decades now it has been thwarting the conclusion of a treaty on the total prohibition of nuclear weapons tests.

IS IT NECESSARY TO "CATCH UP WITH" THE USSR? In rejecting the Soviet proposal to declare a moratorium on nuclear explosions, President Reagan alleged that the United States will study the possibility of banning tests after it has "closed the gap." Not a new method: The USSR has allegedly "forged ahead" again. Again there is a falsification confirmed by the nuclear explosions statistics. "The United States, where about 765 tests have been carried out, is confidently outstripping the USSR," Rear Admiral E. Carrol (retired) writes in THE NEW YORK TIMES. "The United States has now carried out 42 percent more tests than the Soviet Union." "In reality the United States has tested more nuclear weapons than all other states taken together" -- these are extracts from a U.S. Department of Energy document.

Why then the new tests? The answer is simple: Nuclear warheads are being tested for the MX, Trident-II, Midgetman, and cruise missiles. Without tests these armaments would not exist. Existing nuclear weapons would gradually "age." But that is just what Washington does not want.

There is also another reason. The United States is already testing a charge for the nuclear excitation of an X ray laser designed for "star wars." This laser, as it were, "absorbs" the energy of the nuclear explosion and instantly transforms it into powerful radiation to strike targets in space. That is a step not only toward expanding ways of using nuclear weapons, but also toward joining the nuclear and space avenues of the arms race into a single entity. Washington's second action in August is also part of this course.

ANTISATELLITE WEAPONS. The missile which is to be launched from an F-15 aircraft in September to shoot down a disabled satellite is the new combat system of space strike armaments (ASAT). It is planned to complete tests on it rapidly -- by 1987. Then will come the deployment of ASAT, the scale and pace of which will be exceptionally complicated to control: The United States has hundreds of F-15 aircraft and they can be reequipped in just a few hours to launch antisatellite missiles.

WHY THE HURRY WITH THE TESTS? White House Press Secretary L. Speaks says: The tests must be carried out right now. An obvious reference to the forthcoming third round of the Geneva talks. "The administration," G. Brown, chairman of the House Committee on Science and Technology, said in this connection, "believes that it will thus show the Russians its firmness and show that it has trump cards which will force the USSR to make concessions at the conference table. But the Russians' reaction is the

A correct assessment: Attempts to pressure Moscow have never succeeded; they have merely made dialogue more difficult. This is especially true in the present military-political situation, which is characterized by the close link between space problems and nuclear problems. After all, it is obvious that the missiles launched against space-based targets will also be aimed at the talks themselves. They will make it even more difficult to reach accords on the agenda outlined in Geneva in January. "How can the President seriously assert that he is fulfilling the demands for conscientious talks," Congressman E. Markey said, "if the administration does not believe that control over antisatellite systems is in our interests? What then will we talk about in Geneva?"

R. McFarlane also indicated another "reason" for the rush to test the ASAT system: "catching up with the Russians." The argument is not an original one. But, one wonders how the President's aid would then explain the USSR's readiness not only to ban each sides' antisatellite armaments, but to also abolish them? After all, according to Washington's militarist logic, the side with superiority in particular armaments should not have been the first to propose to destroy them. But the proposal was made! The U.S. leaders are prepared to sacrifice even their own logic as long as they can parrot firmly learned formulas about "Soviet superiority" in all military fields and thus try to justify their dashes forward in the arms race.

THE RESULT: THE ABM TREATY IS JEOPARDIZED. This treaty does not formally concern antisatellite weapons. But the danger of its being undermined lies in the fact that the antisatellite systems tests the United States is planning would in fact be a preliminary stage for tests banned by the ABM Treaty. Antisatellite and ABM armaments systems can have the same technical units. "The ABM and ASAT technologies partially overlap," the major U.S. expert W. Panofsky asserts. "It is technically easier to use any radiation weapon to perform offensive antisatellite missions than in complex ABM systems. A ban on further tests would prevent the use of equipment with 'ASAT' written on it to circumvent the ABM Treaty." And to renounce the fundamental ABM Treaty would be tantamount to the collapse of the entire disarmament process.

It is this "circumvention" of the treaty under the flag of launching antisatellite missiles into space that the Pentagon is planning. Plans to create an antisatellite system using lasers have already been made public. From there, it is just one step to a laser ABM system.

AN ONSLAUGHT BOTH DANGEROUS AND FUTILE. The world is now at a crossroads: Will there be a sharp improvement in the military-political situation -- not only at the level of the USSR and the United States, but also on an international scale -- or will there be an unprecedented deterioration of this situation? It is a matter of long-term trends determined by what are called current, specific actions by both sides. After all, the present tests of antisatellite weapons, for instance, are not an ordinary phenomenon in the chain of the arms update. It is a case of the start of a new round of "America's rearmament," of its emergence into space. Washington is gambling for very high stakes here: creating for the first time, a large-scale combat system of antisatellite armaments. This is of itself a qualitatively new phenomenon in the military-political situation. But its importance is aggravated by the prospects of its growth into an even more formidable phenomenon -- the creation of ABM space armaments.

The same can be said of the importance of the latest nuclear explosions. Every explosion may not simply be "x plus one;" as has already been pointed out, over 750 explosions have been carried out in the United States. Each explosion can be designed for the subsequent "nuclearization" of space. The successes in tests which are now being carried out and which are ultimately directed into space can only strengthen the position of those people in the United States who have no intention of renouncing the militarization of space, who refuse to heed the Soviet Union's justified warning, and who have taken the bit between their teeth, as they say.

That is the qualitatively new nature of the threat which the world is now experiencing. Now, this is a nuclear threat from space. The sword of Damocles, which has been looming over the world for four decades and which we all have traditionally called a nuclear sword, is acquiring a sinister new appearance. The reflections of "star wars" are flashing on it.

The creation of space strike armaments, antisatellite and ABM armaments, must be categorically banned if there is indeed a desire to preserve and accelerate strategic stability, to avoid undermining military-strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States, and to rule out the very idea of delivering a first (disarming) strike. The prevention of the creation of these armaments is the key to a radical reduction of nuclear potentials. These are facts which it is to be assumed Washington is aware of. So you cannot help forming the impression that that is precisely why it is doing everything the other way around. This is the paradox of present-day, militarist, thinking "American style." That is a tremendous danger for the destiny of peace, as last August reaffirmed.

Only madmen or the politically color-blind could fail to notice the red light on the path of the arms race or even take it for a green light. "Some people in the United States evidently thought that an opportunity had emerged for overtaking us and bringing pressure to bear on the Soviet Union," M.S. Gorbachev noted in his interview with TIME magazine. "But that is an illusion. This was not achieved in the past, nor will it be achieved now. We will find a response, and an entirely adequate one. But then all talks will be buried and I do not know when we could return to them. Perhaps this prospect suits the U.S. military-industrial complex, but in any event we do not intend to work to its advantage."

U.S. PUBLIC RESPONDS TO ASAT TESTING, U.S. PLANS

PM171057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Tolkunov report: "Dangerous New Step"]

[Text] New York, 14 Sep -- A test of the ASAT antisatellite system has just been carried out in the United States. A high-altitude F-15 fighter took off from Edwards Air Force Base in California. It launched a two-stage missile, the nose section of which hit a Pentagon Solwind satellite 290 miles from earth. As a Pentagon spokesman said, new tests will be carried out in the near future.

Alongside ASAT, the White House is also urging on other developments within the framework of the President's "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI). As Lieutenant General J. Abrahamson, director of the organization for implementing SDI, reported, a few days previously a Titan-II missile was hit by the beam of a laser device at the White Sands test site in New Mexico. The Pentagon has already created a special group to develop computer programs and technology for which contracts have been secured by major arms concerns.

In an attempt to delude public opinion, an administration spokesman announced that these tests were allegedly necessary in order to..."preserve the strategic balance with the Soviet Union." This, for example, was stated on Wednesday [11 September] in Congress by K. Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. However, what kind of "balance" can they be talking about when L. Speakes, White House deputy press secretary, openly stated that Washington needs antisatellite weapons in order to expose to attack Soviet communications and navigation satellites and satellites warning of missile attack?...

Nor do suggestions that the new system is necessary to "catch up" with the Soviet Union stand up to criticism.

In making such statements, the White House for some reason prefers to keep quiet about the fact that since 1959 the United States has been developing and carrying out tests of such weapons and in the sixties was the first to create two ground-based antisatellite systems in the Pacific Islands. Recently, a series of tests of fundamentally new strike systems was carried out.

As sober-minded politicians warn, the White House's new militarist venture can lead only to a new round in the arms race and an increased threat of nuclear war. As already reported, this was stated by 98 congressmen who appealed to the President on Thursday [12 September] demanding that he abandon testing.

Many representatives of the academic world also condemn the new "adventure in the sky." They warn that further U.S. development of antisatellite weapons and the creation of other space strike systems, which would be impossible to monitor, would be a destabilizing factor in Soviet-American relations.

A press conference given in Boston by scientists from various universities and higher educational establishments across the country was just such a reflection of growing concern. It was announced that the campaign to collect signatures for an appeal to refrain from participating in work in the SDI field is being expanded. Hundreds of well-known specialists are already taking part in this protest campaign. Thus, in a message to U.S. and USSR leaders, more than 700 members of the U.S. National Academy of Science, including 54 Nobel prizewinners from the Union of Concerned Scientists, state: "The development of antisatellite weapons and ABM defense systems with space-based elements will increase the threat of nuclear war and serve as a stimulus to very dangerous rivalry in the area of offensive nuclear weapons... For this reason, we appeal to the United States and the Soviet Union to negotiate a complete ban on testing and deploying weapons in space."

"M.S. Gorbachev's response to our appeal," (G. Ris), executive director of the Union of Concerned Scientists, told your correspondent, shows that your country advocates an irrevocable political decision which would prevent the militarization of space. As for the White House, it has not replied to us."

The Reagan administration's provocative action and Washington's determination -- confirmed by its official spokesmen -- to continue to follow the path of militarization of near-earth space have aroused profound indignation and alarm among many American politicians and public figures.

"The testing of the ASAT system," Congressman G. Brown said, "is the prelude to unleashing an arms race in space. The Soviet Union sees this action as an official repudiation by Washington of the Soviet Union's proposal to halt the development of antisatellite weapons systems."

Commenting on the Pentagon's reports, the ABC television company notes that, by carrying out the ASAT test, the United States has ignored the USSR's warning about cancelling the unilateral moratorium on deploying antisatellite systems. Only last week, the CBS television company recalls, the USSR warned that, if the United States carried out tests of antisatellite weapons against targets in space, the USSR would consider itself released from the pledge not to launch antisatellite facilities into space.

Certain American observers note that the F-15 which took off from California's Edwards Air Force base produced a volley aimed at fueling tension. Some circles in Washington are patently set on definitely deadlocking the talks on nuclear and space weapons.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD221731 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 22 Sep 85

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Rudolf Georgiyevich Kolchanov, deputy editor in chief of TRUD, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Lebedev, deputy editor in chief of magazine MIROVA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNRADONYYE OTNOSHENIYA, and Aleksandr Vladimirovich Zholkver, political observer for Central Television and All-Union Radio]

UN General Assembly

[Text] [Zholkver] Hello, comrades! The 40th jubilee session of the UN General Assembly began its work this week. Forty years ago when, as a result of the people's victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism, the United Nations was established, the foundations were laid for a new world community. Those foundations, as the UN Charter stresses, are the deliverance of present and future generations from the calamities of war. On his arrival in New York, Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze, who is heading the Soviet delegation at the current UN General Assembly session said that the UN jubilee is a good occasion to think about today and tomorrow, and that at this point one cannot avoid looking at yesterday also. And indeed, in 4 decades the number of UN members has more than trebled from 50 to 159. The agenda of the current session, too, includes about 150 issues covering the whole range of problems worrying mankind. First and foremost, of course, are the questions of strengthening peace and international security. Is that not so, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich?

[Lebedev] Yes, and you know in fact the very first few hours of the General Assembly session confirm the correctness of your conclusion. It is highly typical and symptomatic that a decision was passed unanimously supporting the proposal that the session's agenda includes our Soviet proposal on the question of international cooperation in the peaceful conquest and nonmilitarization of space. That proposal, I stress, received unanimous support, and reaction from various U.S. political circles to the start of the General Assembly session was also typical. For example, Senator Moynihan, a former U.S. representative to the United Nations, was indignant. He wrote in a U.S. newspaper that the members of this international organization are imbued with anti-Americanism. He said that 99 countries representing the nonaligned bloc maintain close links with the USSR. At the last General Assembly, he notes, according to State Department calculations, the nonaligned countries supported 83 percent of the resolutions that Moscow voted for, while simultaneously supporting only 13 resolutions voted for by the United States. The question is, who is to blame? The USSR? Shouldn't they rather look at themselves and analyze U.S. foreign policy whereupon it will become clear what direction the work of the General Assembly sessions usually takes -- although naturally I should not like now to forecast what form the discussions will take during the current session.

Space Weapons

[Kolchanov] Over the last few years it has become common perhaps even fashionable, in the White House to take offense at people and at things. You have mentioned one thing that the Americans took offense to, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, and they are also greatly offended when they declare each time that our proposal for the nonmilitarization of space and the peaceful conquest of space is propaganda. But what we say about space and about the peaceful conquest of space is accompanied by concrete acts which support what we say. And if the Americans want to take offense, they should take offense at themselves. They often speak of their desire for the peaceful conquest of space, but how do they respond? They respond with a concrete program -- the ASAT program, for example -- to put antimissile weapons into space; and by hitting a specific target with one of these weapons.

[Zholkver] Incidentally, as far as the target is concerned, I saw an interesting remark by a U.S. scientist.

As we all know, during the testing of the ASAT antisatellite system, a missile destroyed a U.S. satellite. It turns out that this satellite, which was called "Solwind", has been in orbit for 6 years and provided quite important information for studying solar wind and other astrophysical data. Yet this was the satellite used as a target and destroyed, which incidentally, made the U.S. scientists dissatisfied. At the same time I would like to stress that the USSR, while submitting proposals for broad international cooperation in the peaceful conquest of space, graphically confirms them with its practical action. I am thinking of the participation by cosmonauts from many countries, including France, in flights on Soviet space craft. I am also thinking of the major participation by the USSR in a gigantic space project such as the Vega project for studying Venus and Halley's comet. As you know, our space stations for studying Venus contain instruments manufactured in other countries, including among others France.

[Kolchanov] I even had occasion last year to talk to the chief of the French part of that project over in Toulouse. It was a very interesting conversation: There was a recognition of the importance of that project for the peaceful conquest of space, and stress was laid on the outstanding part played by the USSR in carrying out that project.

[Zholkver] And when there was that conference on the Vega project, our delegation -- a delegation of Soviet scientists headed by Academician Sagdeyev, director of the Space Research Institute -- laid stress on the importance of the experiment, and pointed out that the next time that Halley's Comet comes close to the earth will be as soon as the year 2062. So evidently things should not be stopped: Research must be carried out now. That is just one example of the USSR's constructive position in the sphere of the peaceful conquest of space.

[Kolchanov] I think that the fact that world public opinion so widely supports the Soviet peace initiatives, particularly the project that we have just been speaking of -- a peaceful initiative for the conquest of space -- I think that Washington takes this into account, and they very often try to present their SDI program -- the Strategic Defense Initiative -- at any rate in this current stage, as a major research project from which mostly peaceful things should result, but perhaps some military, too. The stress is laid on the scientific nature of the project, on its being some sort of fundamental research even. In actual fact this is just pure speculation. Some $70 billion has been allocated to carry out this work, and this is more than quadruple the allocations for the program to create nuclear weapons -- the Manhattan Project -- and more than double the cost of the Apollo program which made provision to develop cosmonautics for whole decades to come right up to putting a man on the moon. It is clear that in this instance it is a matter of implementing that research in the military sphere, of creat- precisely military facilities and, specifically, space weapons.

[Lebedev] Yes, Rudolf Georgiyevich, another thing here is that in fact the United States, as is now becoming more and more clear, has been preparing for this for the last 2 to 3 years, though of course in the last 2 to 3 years it has assumed the most scandalous forms, one might say. There are a great many sources which show that the roots of the development of these antisatellite defense systems, which subsequently became transformed into the "star wars" program, in fact go back to the fifties. As U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Burt admitted, the Pentagon has been spending $250 million a year since as long ago as the mid seventies on developing this system. This is information that $40 billion has already been spent over that period since start of the fifties, so that of course there can be no waiting until the year 2000, Aleksandr Vladimirovich, to negotiate and conclude an agreement on the prevention of the arms race in space: it will be too late.

[Kolchanov] The historical approach, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, really is a very convincing one, and I mean the historical approach to the modern day. Perhaps we could return a little to the history of the question of banning nuclear tests, Aleksandr Vladimirovich?

Nuclear Test Ban

[Zholkver] Yes indeed, especially as these problems are very closely linked. Why does the United States so stubbornly oppose this, even though the Soviet Union has unilaterally ceased nuclear testing and has declared that if the United States were to join this, then it would be possible to extend this prohibition beyond January 1 of next year?

[Kolchanov] Would you like me to answer your question with someone else's words as to why the United States is opposed? Let me also touch on history a little. In 1983 the U.S. arms control agency explained with rare frankness to congressmen precisely why the U.S. leadership does not want an accord on ceasing nuclear tests. Nuclear testing, this explanation emphasized, is essential for the development, modernization, and classification of warheads; the preservation of reliable stocks, and the appraisal of the consequences of the use of nuclear weapons. In this statement Washington publicly admitted for the first time that it finds experimental explosions essential in carrying out a program of modernization and replenishment of its nuclear arsenals, and in preparing for "star wars."

[Zholkver] It is that last point that I have in mind. You know, you look at this latest test conducted with laser weapons on the Titan missile standing on the ground. Here, you know, the laser also used nuclear components -- deuterium. Here it is very closely tied in. If all nuclear tests were to be halted, as has been done by the Soviet Union and as we propose that the United States also do, this would hinder the further improvement of nuclear weapons themselves, as you said Rudolf Georgiyevich. It would create a very serious barrier to the development of a whole series of "star wars" programs. It is no accident that attention is drawn to this by U.S. senators themselves. For example, an article was published in the official CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by Senator Proxmire, one of the famous U.S. senators who calls the Soviet Union's decision to halt nuclear explosions serious and significant, and who says that the United States must join this, especially since it is bound to this by the treaty on the prohibition of nuclear tests in three spheres. In it, the point of the matter was that the nuclear powers would try to extend this to a complete prohibition on nuclear tests. By the way, Proxmire rejects all talk that this prohibition on tests is difficult to control. Nothing of the kind, he declares: Our, that is the U.S. seismological service, is now capable of recording any significant -- that is from the military point of view -- underground nuclear tests.

[Kolchanov] In 1961 there was the U.S. nuclear weapons testing program, Gnome, and these tests were immediately registered in many countries.

[Zholkver] And by the way, the latest U.S. tests in Nevada, as you know, were reported in our publications with reference...

[Kolchanov interrupting] They were registered in Sweden...

[Zholkver, interrupting] ...to the precise register.

[Kolchanov] The 20-kiloton blast was 30 meters underground in the Las Vegas area. To talk about the impossibility of control, well, its just ridiculous.

[Lebedev] No, the question of control is of course used -- and this has been clear for many, many years -- by the U.S. side and the West as a whole, as a ruse to evade the serious discussion and conclusion of really effective agreements.

It is appropriate to say here on the subject of space, of space weapons, you know, once again this same ruse is being used to block the talks, by saying that there were difficulties in control. It is also appropriate here to mention the opinion of a sufficiently knowledgeable figure -- retired Admiral Gayler, ex-commander in chief of the U.S. forces in the Pacific, who by the way was the director of the National Security Agency in the late sixties and early seventies. He quite firmly declares that the treaty prohibiting work on the creation of antisatellite weapons will easily be subject to verification; the same is applicable to nuclear weapons tests. It has been stated in an editorial in the U.S. publication THE NATION: This year the United States conducted far more tests than the Soviet Union, and over the course of many years it has surpassed the USSR on this score. But it also may be appropriate to say something on the question of the test moratorium, that the Western press has one kind of dishonest device: They are always leaving out the second part of our statement, and that is that this moratorium will not last only until January 1986, but will also apply even longer if the Americans follow this good example. The Western press obstinately does not write about this.

Chemical Weapons

[Zholkver] The question then naturally arises that if all these invented arguments about which we were talking fall away, what then are the very real, and probably very influential forces that stimulate the United States to step up the arms race in all directions both on earth and in space? They can of course be named in one expression, in short, the U.S. military-industrial complex. There are of course many components. For example, the leader of the U.S. war department, Weinberger, has reportedly even put off his trip to Asian countries planned for next month in order to be in Washington during preparations for the summit-level meeting in Geneva, in order, as the U.S. television company CBS reported, not to allow the adherents of a compromise to gain the upper hand. Behind this there are quite concrete, I would say monetary interests. We were just speaking about space weapons: You mentioned sums in thousands of millions. So more concretely, the companies Boeing, General Dynamics, and Ford Aerospace, they just received only the very, very first orders -- $53 million for the development of designs for space electromagnetic guns. The concerns of Lockheed, Grumman, and TRW have been allocated $20 million each for just the development of the idea -- the idea for producing space weapons. This is the kind of scale, so to speak, in which military orders and profits are proceeding here. Well, this concerns another very fearful weapon of mass destruction as well, chemical weapons. You know, there recently was a news conference in Moscow on the question of a new stage in the U.S. chemical program, the production of so-called binary shells with a capacity to paralyze the nerves. On this score I also read some interesting data in THE NEW YORK TIMES in an article with this noteworthy headline: "Competition for Contracts To Produce Poison Gas Announced." It reports that the Pentagon is allocating $2.5 billion on the production of binary shells, which American chemical companies hope to obtain in the thousands of millions. A leader of one of these companies, a comparatively small company, Crawford and Russell, declared the following, literally: We, as a company, do not involve ourselves in protest against the ethical side of this program.

[Kolchanov] Ah, yes. They are the ones trading in silent death as they call it now.

[Zholkver] Yes, they consider that money does not smell even if it smells of poison gas.

[Kolchanov] Well, here is another quite interesting report. The newspaper NEWSDAY refers to the Pentagon and says that the cake has already been cut up: A list of companies that will obtain orders for manufacturing this lethal weapon has been compiled.

By the way, a whole list of these firms was published. The majority of them are the same firms which you, Aleksandr Vladimirovich, already mentioned in connection with nuclear weapons. That is the military-industrial concerns -- the makers of this weaponry. The allocations are just as huge, running into millions and billions -- the profit they reckon to receive.

[Lebedev] In connection with chemical weapons, Aleksandr Vladimirovich, I would like to note two points: In the first place, chemical weapons have been left in the shade in a way in recent years, perhaps in connection with these sinister U.S. plans to achieve superiority in the nuclear and space spheres. But this does not make chemical weapons any less dangerous, and their use has not become any the less frightening in the Pentagon's plans.

Back in September 1981 one of the leaders of the U.S. war department, a man called Wade, stated in Congress that the speedy provision of the latest types of chemical weaponry for the U.S. Army was essential, in order to have the opportunity of waging large-scale chemical warfare in Europe against the Warsaw Pact countries. That is, plans are being worked out for a first strike including chemical weapons. And, despite the fact that even as things are, Western Europe has been turned into not only the nuclear powder keg that it already is, but...

[Kolchanov interrupts] Now it is a chemical hostage -- that expression exists.

[Lebedev] Yes, not just a nuclear hostage, but also a chemical hostage, and with the implementation of this program for binary aerial bombs and artillery shells the arsenals of chemical weapons in Europe will grow on a gigantic scale. And they are intended for deployment above all in West Germany, Britain, Italy, and Turkey -- just at a time when a discussion is going on at the Geneva disarmament conference of a draft treaty to prohibit and destroy all types of chemical weaponry. What is more, this is being done despite the attitude in many countries and continents; the Indian press, for example, has had a lively discussion of this issue and writes that this is a threat not just to Europe but also to other regions. Finally, this is being done on the eve of the meeting in Geneva of the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States.

[Kolchanov] And they are not even satisfied with the 1983-1987 5-year program for chemical rearmament, on which $10 billion is being spent -- it is not just that this program is being made concrete, but also being developed. It is planned -- after the large-scale equipping of the U.S. Army with new binary weapons has been carried out -- to increase the number of units from 3 million at present to over 5 million. This figure includes bombs, shells, and so on -- a huge increase, almost double.

[Zholkver] I should point out that this is causing serious anxiety. The latest issue of the magazine NATO REPORT says bluntly that the threat of the appearance of binary shells on the continent has caused a feeling of concern and acute controversy in many NATO countries, above all in West Germany, about which you were speaking, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich. There are already major stockpiles of chemical arms there, and now we have had statements from both the Social Democrats and trade unionists saying that no more consignments of chemical shells and bombs should be allowed to be deployed there. The chairman of the land trade union organization in Rhineland-Palantinate -- where these stockpiles of chemical arms are chiefly deployed -- declared frankly that U.S. interests here do not coincide with the interests of the FRG, and that the West German Government should make an unambiguous choice between the vital interests of our people and vassal-like loyalty to Washington.

It must be said that real opportunities of avoiding this danger do exist. The Governments of the GDR and Czechoslovakia have put forward a proposal for the creation of a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe. This proposal was addressed to Chancellor Kohl for discussion. It is known that the SPD in West Germany supports it, and the Soviet Union regards the initiative positively -- so there are opportunities of averting this danger, especially in this dangerous area of the world.

[Lebedev] Yes, Aleksandr Vladimirovich, I should like continue your train of thought a little. To avoid presenting a one-sided picture that there is no strong opposition within these countries to all these plans -- on chemical weapons, on "star wars," on the nuclear arms buildup -- it must be said for the sake of fairness that in the U.S. Congress, for example, there are no few opponents of these plans. Incidentally, the U.S. press reported recently that something like 40 U.S. universities have already protested about the anti-satellite program.

[Kolchanov] A book by 300 scientists, "The Truth and Lies About Star Wars," has just been published.

Reagan-Gorbachev Summit

[Lebedev] Yes, Nobel prizewinners. Incidentally, we're coming up to United Nations Foundation Day, and on that day a week of public action starts in all the countries of the world against the arms race and for disarmament. It is clear that the public will raise its voice against all these sinister plans. I have already mentioned that the -- from a political point of view -- very important meeting between Comrade Gorbachev and the U.S. President in Geneva is drawing near. The peoples of the world have high hopes for this meeting, and for our part we are showing good will and a constructive attitude. And this is felt everywhere, including in the United States. Reagan was asked a very interesting question at a recent press conference in Washington. Mr President, one journalist asked, why is the United States constantly trying to dampen hopes placed on the outcome of the summit meeting you are to have in November with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev? The President hesitated and just mumbled something totally incomprehensible.

Space, Nuclear Weapons Talks

[Zholkver] Well, similar questions are being asked in connection with that other Soviet-U.S. meeting taking place in Geneva even now -- I have in mind the third round of Soviet-US. talks on space and nuclear weapons which started this week. I saw an interesting statement made by members of the U.S. delegation itself in Geneva -- they were talking to correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES -- in which they fairly frankly expressed their alarm, as they put it, over the propaganda success which the Soviet Union has scored in recent months, to the detriment of the Americans. They were talking about the fact that after the 2-month summer break between rounds the balance is indeed not weighted in favor of the United States. During those 2 months the Soviet Union halted nuclear explosions and unilaterally halted the deployment of medium-range missiles. What was the United States up to during those 2 months? We have already had a good deal to say about that here. And of course, it is not a question of propaganda. You were quite right in what you said Rudolf Georgiyevich. It would be no bad thing, by the way, if the United States took up that kind of propaganda, if one may call it that.

[Kolchanov] Yes, if this is propaganda, go ahead and make propaganda -- let's have your constructive proposals.

[Lebedev] Yes, what, for example, is stopping the United States, when the Soviet Union, during the previous round of the Geneva talks, declared a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles and on other countermeasures adopted in connection with the start of the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles?

Why, one wonders, could not the United States act in the same way, and halt at least the deployment of its missiles? But no, they reject all that. Also at the previous round in Geneva the Soviet Union proposed that a total moratorium on all nuclear and space arms be declared for the entire period of the talks. Again the United States replied no.

U.S. 'Bluff'

[Kolchanov] In connection with the discussion of the subject of the arms race -- the ASAT system and binary chemical weapons -- I would like to make one remark. It seems to me that in all these U.S. actions there is a fair share of bluff -- an attempt to put pressure on us. I cannot help recalling the story of the atom bomb in 1945. In that barbaric act, too, there was an attempt to threaten us, an attempt to bring us to our knees. I see something similar in the present actions of the Americans, about which I was talking. But they should remember that just as we grasped the true situation then, so we shall today, even more so. We have the means to stand up for ourselves, and we shall certainly do that. And to bluff in the international arena, in relations between the great powers, is clearly an unworthy device. In the nuclear age, a new way of thinking is needed.

[Zholkver] Yes, to conclude our conversation, I should like to remind you that, for example, during his meeting with the Japan Socialist Party delegation, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted that it is now exceptionally important to mobilize the world public against the threat of nuclear war, and that the CPSU regards as the most important goal, corresponding to the hopes of all peoples, the complete and universal elimination of nuclear weapons and the total deliverance of mankind from the threat of nuclear war. On that note we end our conversation at the roundtable. Thank you, comrades, for taking part in it. Thank you, comrade listeners, for your attention.

SHEVARDNADZE HOLDS EXCHANGES IN NEW YORK

Perez de Cuellar Meeting

LD202013 Moscow TASS in English 1854 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] New York September 20 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, who is here in connection with the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly, met with U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar today. The key items on the agenda of the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly, first of all, matters aimed at preventing nuclear war, at curbing the arms race and at preventing its spreading over to outer space, were discussed during the conversation. The U.N. secretary general highly appreciated the new Soviet initiative concerning international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space in the conditions of its non-militarisation.

Javier Perez de Cuellar gave a luncheon in honour of Eduard Shevardnadze.

Talks With GDR's Fischer

LD202029 Moscow TASS in English 1859 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] New York September 20 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, who is staying here in connection with the 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly, today met and had a friendly conversation with the GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. They discussed some questions of further developing fraternal relations between the USSR and the GDR, their cooperation in the struggle to avert the danger of nuclear war, to improve the international situation. Views were also exchanged on a number of concrete questions connected with the work of the united Nations General

Assembly, including those of them that are being submitted to it for consideration on the initiatives of the USSR, the GDR and other socialist countries.

## Meeting With Iraq's 'Aziz

LD202046 Moscow TASS in English 1917 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] New York September 20 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, paying a visit here in connection with the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly, today had a meeting with Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Iraq. The sides discussed both bilateral Soviet-Iraqi relations and international questions.

They expressed mutual satisfaction with the level of relations achieved between the Soviet Union and Iraq and confirmed the mutual desire of the sides for their further progressive development on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation.

As opinions on the continued war between Iran and Iraq were exchanged, the Soviet side presented anew the principled stand of the Soviet Union in favour of the early ending of that war and the settlement of contentious issues by political means, at the negotiating table.

## Arab League's Klibi Meeting

LD212325 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2228 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] New York, 22 Sep (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, has met with the heads of delegations and with permanent representatives at the United Nations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the CSSR, Mongolia, Cuba, Vietnam, Laos, the DPRK, the DRA, Angola, the PDRY, and Ethiopia.

In the course of the meetings, which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere, an exchange of opinions took place on problems which are on the agenda of the UN General Assembly session.

Eduard Shevardnadze received C. Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League and conversed with him about the situation in the Near East which, because of Israel and the countries which support it, remains tense and explosive.

The Soviet side confirmed its constant support for the just struggle of the Arabs against Israeli aggression and imperialist dictat. Moreover, the significance of the achievement of unity of the Arab peoples for securing their national rights was particularly stressed. C. Klibi expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for its consistent and firm position in favor of the speediest establishment of a just and solid peace in the Near East.

## 'GROUP OF FIVE' MEETING FAILS TO RESOLVE PROBLEMS

LD231202 Moscow TASS in English 1129 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 23 TASS -- Top finance officials from the "Group of Five" ended a conference here Sunday [22 September] after agreeing to take measures to reduce the U.S. dollar rate and strengthen the Japanese yen, the West German mark, the British pound sterling and the French franc, the ASSOCIATED PRESS wire service reported. The group includes finance ministers and the managers of major banks in the United States, France, Britain, West Germany and Japan. The meeting was convened on the initiative of the Americans and, as demonstrated by its results, aimed at trying to resolve the purely domestic problems of the United States at the expense of its main partners which are worried by the adverse impact of the overrated dollar and U.S. protectionism on their economies.

The American representatives "recommended" their partners to take measures that would help increase the exchange rates of their currencies. This would, however, badly affect the export possibilities of the EEC and Japan, first of all their sales to the United States.

A wish was voiced at the conference that the five pursue concerted measures in international currency markets to bring down the dollar's value. But U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker's statement after the meeting showed that the U.S. has no intention to share in these coordinated measures.

The conference, it follows from reports by news agencies, examined the dollar problem in the light of growing protectionism in trade between capitalist countries. Troubled by its growing balance of payments deficit, the United States is not just accusing its partners of holding back American exports but also taking real steps to pull down the customs and tariffs barriers of the EEC countries and Japan.

The conference, with its outcome bearing this out, failed to iron out the fundamental financial and trade problems besetting relations between the three major centers of world capitalism. The only thing the attendees succeeded in was actually admitting the presence of these problems for the first time.

## NATO OPEN DISCUSSION OF 'STAR WARS' VIEWED

LD192126 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Commentary by own political observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] In a special address to participants in the Atlantic bloc assembly being held in Portugal, NATO General Secretary Lord Carrington expressed his concern in connection with the open discussion of the American "star wars" project. Here is a commentary from our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver:

[Zholkver] Concern on the part of one of NATO's leaders is easy to explain. The fact is that the wider the expansion of this "open discussion" which is such a cause for alarm for Lord Carrington, the more obvious it becomes that the very widest circles of the world public condemn Washington's plans to militarize space. Let us recall just a few of the most recent facts. In the Bundestag in Bonn, representatives of both opposition groups, the SPD and the Greens, have spoken against the FRG's involvement in American space weapons programs. The Finnish foreign minister called for the prevention of space militarization. In Carrington's own native country, the British Liberal Party Assembly just rejected the "star wars" concept by an overwhelming majority. We should note that this concept is being criticized more and more harshly in the United States itself, especially in scientific circles. The Union of Concerned Scientists has called it an extremely dangerous fantasy, which will not only not protect Americans, but also cause an escalation of the arms race.

Bearing in mind the mood of the American public, more and more congressmen and senators are speaking out against continuing the arms race. To mention but one example, Senator Kennedy has appealed for the resumption of talks on the complete cessation of nuclear explosions, which, as the latest tests in the United States have shown, are being used in the implementation of the "star wars" program as well. There is no need to mention here that at the UN General Assembly session, which just began at our country's suggestion, there will be a broad discussion on the subject of using space not for military purposes but purely for peaceful purposes.

Thus, I may be so bold as to say that the open discussion of the American "star wars" plans, which, as Lord Carrington's speech shows, is causing such concern to the NATO leadership, will clearly continue, drawing ever more resolute condemnation of Washington from the world public.

REAGAN ON 'POLITICAL DEFENSIVE' BEFORE SUMMIT

LD211741 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 21 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; talk by political observer Stanislav Kondrashev]

[Text] There are 2 months to go before the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and President Reagan. Interest in it, however, is growing not just daily but hourly. It is easy to understand this interest if account is taken of the unique importance of Soviet-American relations in the international arena and of their present state, which, to put it mildly, leaves something to be desired; and also of the fact that the summit meeting is like a solution at the highest level, all the more so because this type of meeting has been very rare in recent years, the last being in 1979, 6 years ago.

The world public is preparing for this meeting in its own way, willy-nilly pitching its hopes according to how the participants behave. In the eyes of the world public Comrade Gorbachev's recent statements, in particular to TIME magazine and to a group of American senators, are strong proof of the seriousness of Soviet intentions.

President Reagan is now on the political defensive, in particular at home against American critics. Some of these grieve that he is losing propaganda points in the process of preparations for the meeting. Others offer more serious reproaches to the effect that the American position, as it is being formulated at present, is clouding the Geneva prospects.

Both are right. Take the U.S. President's last press conference: there were words there which one can wholly concur. For instance, when the President predicted that we shall not become enamored of each other at Geneva; and when he added: But it would be highly desirable to effect such a change in relations that would enable us to avert the threat of a possible war or nuclear strike and to admit that although we do not like their system, and they do not like ours, we have to coexist on the globe and we can exist in conditions of peace.

Not badly said. But could you not be more specific, Mr President? Reagan specifically expressed anxiety that Moscow is trying with all its strength to inspire hope before Geneva. And, even more specifically, he tried to deal a perceptible blow to that hope. What, specifically? Reagan, in effect, is removing from the scope of the meeting a major issue, that of preventing the militarization of space. A correspondent asked him directly whether he will acknowledge an agreement in Geneva on the banning, testing, and development of space weapons. And the President answered straight: I rule out this possibility. Just that.

At the press conference Reagan reiterated his favorite phase: that we must stop talking about one another and start talking to one another. But he tried to rule out in advance from such a conversation the most important question overshadowing relations between the two countries.

U.S. observer Tom Wicker wrote the other day: Reagan is approaching the November summit meeting as though filled with determination to continue the increase in American armaments, and he does not want to take even the slightest step that might lead to agreement with the Soviet leader.

The American President's last words, alas, confirm this assessment.

## U.S. Preparations Viewed

LD222113 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 22 Sep 85

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] As far as presidential preparations for the summit are concerned, much has been written about them, It was written, for example, that four sets of material were prepared for him about our country for the President's holiday in California. Each one of them consisted of 10 pages. One must suppose that the President read all 40 pages about the Soviet Union. True, there are doubts about the quality of this material, if that is what the President was using when he supposedly included quotations from Lenin in one of his recent speeches, even though Lenin said nothing of the kind. Be that as it may, the press writes of the absence of any precise position on the American side because of differences at the highest levels. It is reported, for example, that Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has postponed a planned visit to Asia in order to remain in Washington during the preparations for the November meetings. Weinberger is, in principle, opposed to holding talks with Moscow, and he is not the only one. The reasoning is as follows: The Americans are still a long way behind the Soviet Union in literally every direction, both offensive and defensive armaments. These words were spoken by the President at a news conference Tuesday. They were said after 5 years of feverish arms build-up, after hundreds of thousands of millions of dollars have been spent. But now another area of falling behind has appeared. This time it concerns propaganda: Thanks to its propaganda, the Soviet Union supposedly appears to be preparing seriously for the meeting, while the United States appears to be doing quite the opposite. But it is not propaganda that is important, it is what is done. Our good initiatives, the moratorium on nuclear explosions, for example, are convincing Americans of our sincerity, and the Americans are now widely discussing the content of the interview given by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to the American magazine TIME. The magazine's editors put on the cover Gorbachev's words to the effect that the situation which has come about in the world today is a complicated, tense, and even, perhaps, an explosive situation. This interview gave rise to the widest range of reactions: It was regarded as a precise, clear, and frank exposition of the Soviet position. But they write about other things, too: that the strengthening of order and discipline and the economy in our country runs counter to American interests. Such, for example, is the view of the NEW YORK TIMES. Because all this makes the Soviet Union stronger in its rivalry with America, this is not such good news for Americans, that newspaper writes, for the Soviet leadership is now capable of taking more energetic and skillful action against America. But why must it necessarily be against America? Our initiatives are not aimed against America; they are not aimed at driving it into a corner or at putting it into an awkward position. Our initiatives are aimed against the threat of war, and in this sense they are for America, insofar as there will be a bad outlook for America, too, in the event of nuclear war.

## U.S. EFFORTS TO LIMIT TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER VIEWED

LD222302 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 22 Sep 85

[Text] The SUNDAY TIMES has reported that the British Government intends limiting the access of scientists from socialist countries to mainframe computers at British universities and offices. London pledged to do so under pressure from the Pentagon. Our reporter has met with the economics observer of the APN [Novosti] press agency, Vladimir Gurevich, and asked him to comment on that development. Here is an English transcript of their conversation:

[Gurevich] I believe that the move clearly runs counter to what appear to be signs of progress in Anglo-Soviet cooperation in the technical and economic areas.

Indeed, it appeared that cooperation between the two countries was beginning to develop again, following a serious slump in the early eighties and this was welcomed in both capitals.

[Question] Can these limitations really have an effect on Anglo-Soviet ties in general? After all, they are confined to one area only.

[Gurevich] Well, the fact that the British Government wants to keep Soviet scientists away from Britain mainframe computers reflects a whole trend, which I must say is a very controversial one. On the one hand, Britain has been saying that it is interested in cooperation and on the other it has bowed to Washington's pressure as far as cooperation in science and technology with the USSR is concerned. Can it be that in the past London had no idea of the value of mainframe computers (?of) advanced generations? Now that Washington has decided that access to these computers should be restricted, attempts are being made to justify that move. The West claims that the move is aimed at strengthening its security in the face of what is described as the increase in Soviet military power through the acquisition of Western knowhow.

[Question] But every nation does have a right to keep certain things secret.

[Gurevich] Oh, indeed. But the question is: Who says what should be classified, and to what end? It is no secret that Washington wants to bring economic and technological pressure to bear on the Soviet Union. At the same time the United States will not reconcile itself with West European companies getting profitable orders in the USSR and attaining stable markets there. This clearly strengthens the competitiveness of the West European companies and brings them added emphasis to progress in science in Western Europe. That is why the United States alleges that this is dangerous for the West.

Here is one example. The British company (Plass Methodology) planned to export calculators to the Soviet Union. It was barred from doing so on the grounds that the calculators may increase the Soviet potential. A ban was also imposed on the export to the Soviet Union of personal computers, but as soon as major American companies decided that they have a chance to sell personal computers to the Soviet Union to be used in Soviet schools, the Pentagon lifted the ban.

[Question] There is a difference, of course, between the home micro and the mainframe computer and it is my understanding that the Americans are guarding that sort of equipment very closely indeed.

[Gurevich] Yes. They do. And this goes for their own equipment and the equipment of other nations as well. My view, shared incidentally by other observers as well, is that Washington would dearly love to have control of every computer on this earth. Last year the Max Planck Institute in Hamburg was to have received an American computer for meteorological research. Washington stipulated that all scientists on the staff of the Max Planck Institute, as well as all West German scientists having access to the computer be vetted. The screening procedure Washington dictated must cover the relatives of these scientists, and these scientists must be banned from going abroad. In other words, thousands of people, having nothing to do with military secrets, were to become involved in Washington's political game. And that means the process could spread to many other areas, and of course trade.

[Question] Are you implying that since computers are being used on a growing scale, broad economic and trade areas will qualify for restrictions and bans?

[Gurevich] Yes. After all, computer technology is used in the manufacture of practically everything, tractors to toys, and manufacturers are out to make their products better by using refined technologies which in Washington's view hold special interest for the Soviet Union. But that sort of reasoning simply makes no sense. More so since the FBI has neither the power nor the capability to keep an eye on every shop in Hong Kong or Singapore selling electronics. And even if the United States has the power to impose a total ban, it would not be able to achieve its purpose, as far as the USSR is concerned.

[Question] But isn't the Soviet Union interested in acquiring Western technology?

[Gurevich] It is interested in the Western technology. But we can survive without it; as Robert Schmidt, the vice president of a major U.S. computer corporation has observed: The United States sells more computers to Honduras than to the USSR. In general, the Soviet Union buys between one and two million pounds' worth of computers in the United States, Britain, and Japan combined in a year, which is really peanuts.

[Question] Does that mean that the Soviet Union has advanced mainframe computers of its own and it is relying on its own computer industry completely?

[Gurevich] Yes, they do have sophisticated computers which have no analogues in the West and in which the West has shown great interest. Take for instance, the Soviet TS-2000 mainframe computer which is manufactured on a full scale basis. The computer has a high rate of operation and is reliable and economical. It operates on the principle of parallel processor action. That principle: so interested the Americans that the Control Data Corporation, which makes the parts for the American computers, offered this country a joint research program but since Washington has imposed a ban, the deal was called off. The Soviet Union has developed its new generation computers single-handedly and they have been introduced. The West does not have such computers, though research into them is under way in Britain and France.

[Question] A recent article in the national daily PRAVDA dealt with more advanced computers developed in this country.

[Gurevich] Yes, the article was about the so-called multiprocessor mainframe computers. The idea was advanced about 10 years ago by a Soviet scientist at an international conference in Stockholm. It then caused something of a sensation, although the initial reaction was that of skcepticism. The Institute of Cybernetics in the Ukraine has however built a computer operating on the multiprocessor principle. The computer is unique. It proved a very important notion in computer architecture. That is, a computing system whose output is proportional to the number of processors it incorporates can be built. This dramatically expands the capabilities of computers.

[Question] Can the Soviet Union compete on the world computer market?

[Gurevich] I cannot say we have made progress in computer exports because solo computer firms have control of the market, and indeed they have had it for a long time now.

[Question] But we have been exporting computers to some 18 countries, among them Belgium, India, France and Finland. The series of computers in question has been developed in cooperation with the socialist countries in Eastern Europe. We have also sold computers to companies in Italy, Japan, and Sweden, which use them in equipment they exported to third countries. The Soviet Union also exports computer and electronic parts. In recent years, General Electric have been buying an annual of more 150 million resistors in this country.

Electronic parts are also supplied to many West European nations, including the UK.

[Question] But it would not be right to say, would it, that the Soviet Union has resolved all the problems so far as computers go.

[Gurevich] No, we have not resolved all the problems. But the problems we still have do not boil down to buying computers in other countries, or difficulties in doing so. We have excellent research and development projects of our own. The problem is to introduce scientific achievement into industry faster, and in general make our ideas work for us more rapidly. In a recent interview for TIME magazine Mikhail Gorbachev said that the Soviet Union will seek to accelerate the progress of science and technology, not by acquiring technology in the West, but rather by transferring progressive ideas from research centers to industry more effectively. That is exactly why we are now improving the system of pay of scientists and production engineers and introducing new managerial methods to encourage an innovative approach. The government's pricing policy also serves that purpose.

[Question] But I understand the Soviet Union has no intention of giving up the benefits offered by cooperation in science and technology with other nations.

[Gurevich] Naturally, we want to use these benefits, but the West also stands to gain from cooperation. Now there is obviously little, if anything, to be gained from classifying everything across the board. Some politicians may not be aware of that, but businessmen and scientists know that full well. (?Michael) (Dertouzos) director of the computer research laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for one, believes that free communication is the source of strength for all and classifying all cardinal studies would do more harm than any information leak. I have serious doubts that Britain will gain from restricting the access of scientists from socialist countries to its computer hardware. As the SUNDAY TIMES says, the restrictions are imposed at Washington's insistence and they therefore should be viewed as a political concession to the U.S. Administration. But it is really like cutting off the nose to spite the face.

## Technology Lag Denied

LD192349 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 19 Sep 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Pavel Kasparov]

[Text] As reported from Washington, the U.S. war department has published a report alleging that the Soviet Union is increasing its military might by receiving Western technology. The "Weinberger Report", as the document has been christened by AFP, contains an appeal to the United States' allies to close the paths of access for Western technology to the Soviet Union. I shall ask my colleague Viktor Levin to comment on this report:

The Pentagon has two favorite propaganda themes. One is unfurled whenever Congress is discussing the next military budget and is aimed at showing how much the United States allegedly lags behind the Soviet Union. The purpose is to convince congressmen that without the requested allocations the United States is threatened by a tragic fate. The other is set in motion more often, I would even say constantly, and this propaganda campaign asserts the exact opposite. The Soviet Union, they keep repeating in Washington, is hopelessly behind, and if the channels through which it receives Western technology are closed, it would be possible to take it, as they say, with bare hands.

As you can see, there is no way that the one can be connected with the other. Moreover, there is a blatant contradiction. But the Pentagon men know no shame.

They have their task, and they try to solve it by dispensing not only with logic, but also with incontrovertible facts. And in the second case, when the myth about the lagging behind of the Soviet Union is disseminated and propaganda is made about the need to prevent it from obtaining Western technology, it is the aims not only of the U.S. war department that are being pursued, but also those of all the monopolies whose concern is to remove, or at least weaken, their West European and Japanese rivals. All the discussions on the subject of the inordinate advantages that the Soviet Union is allegedly gaining by acquiring the latest technology boil down in fact to the demand to stop the sale to our country of everything that in the United States' opinion may increase the USSR's military potential. And the list of such goods is so long that essentially there is a question mark over all trade with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. If the West were to follow the importunate advice of the United States, the volume of mutually-advantageous trade -- and particular attention must be paid to this aspect of the matter because such trade is in the interests of both sides to an equal degree, and in particular it supplies Western firms with stable orders, which is of paramount importance under conditions of crisis upheavals -- would be considerably reduced. As a result, those who trade with us would also be the losers: they would lose income, and consequently, also the possibility of increasing the competitiveness of their output.

It is this that the United Statesis egotistically and, I would add, cynically, counting on in order to strengthen its own positions on the world market. That this is an acute problem can be judged from the U.S. foreign trade balance deficit. A few days ago statistics were published which show that in the first 7 months of this year that deficity amounted to $81 billion. This means that last year's figure, which was far from joyous for the United States, when the foreign trade balance deficit was $120 billion, will be exceeded considerably. In Washington they are saying that this year the deficit may amount to $150-160 billion. Was it not these calculations that prompted the Pentagon to hurry in compiling its mendacious report?

As far as the question of the Soviet Union's lagging behind is concerned however, it was given an exhaustive reply, as you will evidently remember, by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in his answers to the U.S. magazine TIME. The authors of the story about the thirst for U.S. technology that is allegedly consuming the USSR, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said, forget who they are dealing with when it concerns the USSR. It has long been a great scientific and technological power which gained technological independence after the revolution. And that truth is well known to many serious people in the West. In an interview for SPIEGEL, Weisweiler, the president of the West German concern Mannesmann that is known worldwide, said this: I consider those people who think that the Russians can be kept by means of embargoes far away from modern technological achievements to be naive. We in the West constantly underestimate the potential of their economy. Technically, the Russians are far ahead, the president of the Mannesmann concern said.

## TASS NOTES SEA TRIALS OF U.S. TRIDENT SUB

LD190543 Moscow TASS in English 0525 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 19 TASS -- The seventh U.S. "Trident" missile-carrying submarine which has been named "Alaska" has started running trials. According to the Pentagon, the submarine's trials have begun near the U.S. Atlantic Coast in the area of the town of Groton (Connecticut). The shipyards of the "General Dynamics" military company, at which those gigantic submarines with 24 ballistic missiles on board are built, are located in Groton. The running trials of the "Alaska" will continue for several months. At the end of this year or at the beginning of next year the "Alaska" will join the U.S. Navy. It will be based at Bangor base on the U.S. Pacific Coast.

COMMENTARY OUTLINES HISTORY OF PRC CONSTITUTION

OW221155 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Gudoshnikov commentary]

[Excerpts] As you know, the First Session of the First National People's Congress [NPC] adopted the first Constitution of the PRC on 20 September 1954. On the 31st anniversary of this important event, Gudoshnikov, a Soviet jurist and sinologist, has the following to say:

The drafting of the basic law of People's China was started in the late 1940's when it embarked on the road of democracy. During the drafting of the Constitution and the discussions of the draft constitution by the entire people, constitutions of socialist countries were translated into Chinese and used as a reference, in particular, the Soviet Union's experience in drafting and adopting its constitutions. Entrusted by the CPC Central Committee, Liu Shaoqi, in his report on the draft constitution, emphatically pointed out that the people lauded the PRC draft constitution also because it incorporated international experience.

In drafting the constitution, the Constitution Drafting Committee studied, as a reference, the constitutions adopted successively by the Soviet Union as well as those of other people's democratic countries. Liu Shaoqi said: The advanced experience of the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union has obviously been very helpful for China. The PRC draft constitution combines Chinese with international experience. Liu Shaoqi said: The PRC draft constitution is a product not only of the Chinese people's revolutionary movement but also of the international socialist movement. Therefore, the PRC Constitution adopted in 1954 is a document embodying internationalism and peaceful ideas. It is a socialist constitution.

The PRC Constitution adopted in 1954 was called a banner of the Chinese people's struggle for building socialism. The promulgation of the Constitution laid the foundation for a new stage in the development of the Chinese Government system. The Eighth CPC National Congress held in 1956 highly evaluated the Constitution. The congress pointed out: The Constitution manifests the demands on the CPC during the transitional period and clearly defines the methods and continuity of socialist transformation and construction. Taking the socialist road has become the guideline of action for everyone.

This is indeed true. During the period from the promulgation of the 1954 Constitution to the end of China's First 5-Year Plan, the Chinese people scored tremendous achievements in socialist construction, which delighted not only the people of all nationalities in China but also the people of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries did everything they could to help China build socialism and surmount difficulties caused by its underdeveloped economy.

As is universally known, the PRC Constitution adopted in 1954 lost its powers and was replaced by other laws in the course of events in China in the 1960's. Moreover, during the so-called Great Cultural Revolution, the PRC Constitution was trampled upon and the NPC was paralyzed for a decade, while the people's democratic rights were infringed upon and the principle of socialist internationalism was violated and replaced by anti-Sovietism. All illegal activities during the Cultural Revolution were condemned in the subsequent documents of the CPC. It is of great significance that the current PRC Constitution adopted in the early 1980's has incorporated many articles of the 1954 Constitution.

PRC CHARGES ON SOVIET INITIATIVES REFUTED

OW230113 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0400 GMT 22 Sep

[Ivanov article]

[Text] Dear listeners, newspapers and journals the world over have constantly reported the world people's support for the USSR's peace-loving initiatives. The USSR has declared a moratorium on all nuclear explosions and proposed, at the United Nations, that international cooperation be carried out in the peaceful development of space on the basis of space demilitarization. However, some people are dissatisfied with the Soviet Union's constructive initiatives, aimed at stopping the arms race and preventing the militarization of space. In this connection, Ivanov, an observer of international affairs at this station, writes:

The USSR's new peaceful initiatives have triggered worldwide response. The Soviet initiatives are clear-cut and specific, showing Soviet sincerity in striving to terminate arms expansion and in taking dependable measures to prevent the arms race in space. As these initiatives have attracted world-wide attention, it is impossible to remain silent and ignore them. That is why the enemies of the USSR, and those who oppose the Soviet initiatives, have resorted to all kinds of gimmicks to distort them and play down their significance. For example, the [XINHUA] commentary entitled "The Shadow Over U.S.-USSR Summit Meeting," by a certain Mai Zhenmin, gives people specifically such an impression.

The commentary accurately chronicled the USSR's recent initiatives, and pointed out that the United States has taken firm actions to reject them, because this is exactly what happened. However, its author's comments on the Soviet motive was surprising. He said: With a series of peace offensives, the Soviet Union wants to force the U.S. government into a passive position in the face of world public opinion; and the USSR again launched a new propaganda offensive in early September to counter the U.S. actions.

What this author and agitator [gu wu zhe] could see from the Soviet efforts to improve the international situation and stop the arms race is just a propaganda war. Needless to say, this is not a new ideas, but just what a yes-man does in repeating Washington's tune and in seeking a basis for not following the Soviet example of suspending all nuclear explosions and making efforts to prevent the militarization of space. After the USSR put forward its new initiatives, the White House, without seriously studying them, declared: They are nothing but pure propaganda.

Answering the U.S. weekly, TIME, Comrade Gorbachev said: If all that we are doing is indeed viewed as mere propaganda, why not respond to it according to the principle of "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth?" We have stopped nuclear explosions. Then you Americans could take revenge by doing likewise. You could deal us yet another propaganda blow, say, by suspending the development of one of your new strategic missiles. We would respond with the same kind of "propaganda." Would anyone be harmed by competition in such "propaganda?" Of course, it could not be a substitute for a comprehensive arms-limitation agreement, but, without doubt, it would be a significant step leading to such an agreement.

## NIKONOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR HUNGARY 23 SEP

LD230806 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Comrade Nikonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Commission on the Agro-industrial Complex and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, departed Moscow for Budapest today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Hungarian People's Republic State Council.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrade Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, and other officials. Rajnai, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic in the USSR, was among the send-off party.

Arrived in Budapest

LD231324 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0834 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] Budapest, 23 Sep (TASS) -- A delegation from the USSR Supreme Soviet, led by Viktor Nikonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of Nationalities Commission on the Agro-industrial Complex and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived here today on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Hungarian National Assembly.

The delegation was met at Budapest airport by Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and president of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic, and by other officials.

## LAZAR MAKES 16, 21 SEP MOSCOW STOPOVERS

LD212011 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1927 GMT 21 Sep 85

[From the "Novosti" cast]

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Politburo of the MSZMP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, made stopovers in Moscow on 16 and 21 September while en route for Japan and during his return trip home. Comrade Lazar was met and seen off at the airport by Comrade Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

## ANTONOV, GDR'S SCHUERER DISCUSS COOPERATION

PM201021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] On 19 September A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received G. Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, at the latter's request. During the talk, which took place in a friendly, businesslike atmosphere, there was a discussion of questions on the further development of scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the GDR.

E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REMARKS ON UK 'ANTI-SOVIETISM'

PM201520 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Sep 85 Second Edition p 3

[Captain 2d Rank Ye. Nikitin "Pertinent Remarks": "Carried Away by Anti-Sovietism"]

[Text] In the English city of Gloucester unknown persons in civilian clothes used smoke bombs for an attack on a restaurant. In another city, Inverness, demolition specialists and rescue workers answered an alarm. A report had been received that a building society office had been blown up. True, it was a false alarm. It turned out that a soldier had detonated practice ammunition....

Generally, such instances could be categorized as a criminal act or even an amusing incident. But the thing is that they were envisaged by the scenario of the "Brave Defender" exercises, which have just ended. As THE DAILY TELEGRAPH reported, these were the biggest exercises in Britain's entire postwar history. More than 65,000 servicemen were involved in them. They were also most significant in terms of their provocative, anti-Soviet thrust.

First of all, a few words about the chief task being rehearsed on the exercises. This was the repulsion by the defending side of an "invasion" of Britain by Soviet troops. The civilian police, units and subunits of the recently created home service force, and approximately 1,000 U.S. servicemen stationed in Britain participated in the shameful military-political farce together with the Army.

During the exercises the propaganda apparatus directed its chief effort toward indoctrinating broad sections of the population in a spirit hostile to the USSR. Resorting to sophisticated deception, the mass media spent day after day trying to persuade the British that Britain "must fight against communism, and the more resolutely the better." The propaganda hostile to the Soviet Union assumed a really unhealthy nature.

As the magazine NEW STATESMAN points out, so-called "new wartime laws" were put to the test during the exercises. The press reports that three degrees of emergency powers for the official authorities in defending "vitally important military and economic targets" were rehearsed. It is significant that all these "degrees" also had three corresponding scenarios for dealing with progressive and unfavorable elements toward the government inside the country.

Under the first, the "neutralization of subversive elements" was rehearsed. What official London means by this, getting carried away by anti-Sovietism, is, above all, sober-minded people who evaluate positively the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy. The "subversive elements" include representatives of antiwar and antinuclear movements, politicians and public figures who voice dissatisfaction with government policy, and even pacifist clerics. According to the new instructions, under emergency conditions all these persons are liable to be detained on the home secretary's orders without charges being brought forward and without a trial. Under the second scenario for reprisals, the range of punitive sanctions is automatically widened. Trade union activity is outlawed, total censorship is introduced, and so forth. Under the third scenario of repression, timed to coincide with the period of an "imminent nuclear strike against Britain," the anti-Soviet hysteria must reach its apogee, according to the Tory government's plans. All "suspicious" persons may be jailed for an indefinite period on the orders of the home secretary or the chairmen of regional commissions. They literally drive the man in the street into underground antinuclear holes, not ceasing to intimidate him with the "Soviet nuclear threat."

In this connection it should be mentioned that, according to reports that have filtered through to the press, the notorious "new wartime laws" which were put to the test in the "Brave Defender" exercises and are thoroughly laced with anti-Soviet hysteria were approved in 1983. In that same year Britian signed a secret agreement concerning a "joint rear support plan with the United States. In accordance with that plan, Britain's military and civilian resources may be placed at the United States' complete disposal.

The frenzied anti-Sovietism and the deliberate aggravation of relations with the Soviet Union to which the British rulers are resorting provoke amazement. It is time official London realized that neither an anti-Soviet orgy nor underground shelters are capable of ensuring the British Isles' defense against the nuclear war which the United States is preparing to unleash and which is being propagandized and prepared for so intensively in Britain. Real protection can be ensured only by strengthening, not undermining international security.

U.S.-UK SECRET MILITARY AGREEMENT REVIEWED

LD222053 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 22 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Despite protests from the British public, the Conservative government of Great Britain is continuing to strengthen its military alliance with the United States.

Are Britons masters in their own country? Who in fact does control military affairs in the British Isles, the local Ministry of Defense or the Pentagon? This question was posed by many Britons who read the latest edition of the London NEW STATESMAN journal.

What, specifically, is it all about? It turns out that under pressure from Washington, official London has signed an unprecedented secret agreement with the United States. In accordance with this, in the event of an international conflict London will transfer to the United States a large number of military and civilian facilities. Furthermore, the United States will receive the right to declare martial law in the British Isles.

According to the secret agreement, Britain is allocated the role of the United State's main military base in Europe and of a transshipment point for 100,000 soldiers and military equipment which will be transferred here by air and sea from America. The secret documents envisage that during any exacerbation of the international situation many civilian airports will be handed over to U.S. generals. About 30 civilian hospitals will be cleared of patients and put at the disposal of the U.S. command. Public transportation, trucks, buses, and human resources will be mobilized to serve the United State's troops.

In the face of this exposure, the British war department was obliged to admit that the secret agreement does indeed exist, but refused to discuss its contents. The revelations by the London journal gave rise to sharp reaction in the country. The democratic public is sounding the alarm over a conspiracy between Washington and London which could turn the U.S. command into occupying authorities of the British Isles.

ZAMYATIN LINKS UK EXPULSIONS TO ANTI-USSR CAMPAIGN

LD201629 Hamburg DPA in German 1500 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Mannheim, 20 Sep (DPA) -- Today in Mannheim, Moscow government spokesman Leonid V. Zamyatin assessed the latest espionage conflict with Great Britain as disruptive action in view of the impending Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva. Speaking to journalists, Zamyatin, head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, said that the closer the summit the more "certain circles in various countries were fanning an anti-Soviet campaign. This began in the United States 3 months ago and has continued in West Europe. These circles do not like the policy of detente in Europe and in relations with the Soviet Union. The charge of espionage against the Soviet citizens expelled from Great Britain was rejected by Zamyatin.

ZAMYATIN OPENS USSR DAYS CULTURAL FESTIVAL IN FRG

LD220849 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 22 Sep 85

[Text] Mannheim (FRG) September 22 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Sosnovskiy reports:

Mannheim, a city with vast historical traditions, one of the biggest industrial and cultural centres of Baden-Wuertemberg, is decorated with national flags of the USSR and the FRG. Its residents are in elevated, festive spirits. The Days of the Soviet Union opened here today. This major cultural-political event is keynoted by the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and FRG, and also the 15th anniversary of the Moscow Treaty.

A representative Soviet delegation, led by Leonid Zamyatin, president of the USSR-FRG society, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, came to Mannheim to participate in the Days of the USSR. The delegation includes First Deputy Minister of Culture of the USSR Yevgeniy Zaytsev, First Secretary of the Union of Artists of the USSR Tair Salakhov, People's Artist of the USSR Mikhail Ulyanov.

The Mannheim magistrate, the federation of FRG-USSR societies, the regional Rhein-Nekkar society, local business circles largely contributed, along with the Soviet side, to preparations for the Days of the USSR.

The programme of the days is eventful and many faceted. A total of about 120 different events are to be held. Exhibitions are on at the best halls of the city, featuring the Soviet Union's accomplishments in peaceful exploration of outer space, life and people of Soviet Siberia. The exhibitions were prepared by the USSR Academy of Sciences. The residents and guests of Mannheim can see masterpieces of Soviet classical painting from the collection of the State Russian Museum in Leningrad, applied art and handicrafts of the close-knit multinational family of the peoples of the USSR, placards and drawings of Soviet artists. 17 Various thematic exhibitions and expositions are to be displayed within the framework of the Days to last till October 20.

Broad is the cultural programme of the Days of the USSR. It involves Soviet ballet stars from the State Academic Bolshoi Theatre of the USSR, opera and ballet theatres of Perm, Novosibirsk, Kiev, Donetsk. They will show their art not only to residents of Mannheim but also to many other cities of the country.

Concerts will be also delivered by the Rossia State Ensemble with the participation of the People's Artiste of the USSR Lyudmila Zykina, the State Symphony Orchestra of the Moscow Philharmonic Society under the direction of Dmitriy Kitayenko, the State Chamber Orchestra of the USSR under the direction of Viktor Tretyakov, the Folkloric Ensemble Karagod from Moscow and many other artists and companies. Soviet cinema and Soviet cuisine weeks are to be held.

Moscow Dynamoice hockey players will have a friendly match with the Mannheim team which is considered one of the strongest in the FRG. Exhibition performances of the best Soviet figure skaters are to be held at the local ice palace; international grandmaster Aivar Gipslis will give a simultaneous chess display to West German chess lovers.

The scientific-technical programme of the USSR Days is also eventful. Symposiums are to be held on a broad range of questions of USSR-FRG economic cooperation, protection of the environment and thrifty use of energy. A delegation of Soviet scientists and specialists, representatives of the public came to attend the Days. They will also make reports at universities, institutes, at firms and enterprises of the FRG.

Representatives of the government of Baden-Wuertemberg, Mannheim Oberburgomaster Gerhard Widder and First Burgomaster Manfred Dawid made speeches at the USSR-Days opening ceremony which was held at the Knights' Hall of the Townhall of History. They greeted the USSR Days as an important milestone on the way towards the deepening of mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries, as a contribution to the development of business cooperation which is very essential in conditions of the latest heightening of the international situation. The first burgomaster of Mannheim expressed confidence that "the USSR Days will be held in the spirit of friendship and constructive cooperation."

The lead of the Soviet delegation Leonid Zamyatin noted in his speech that the USSR Days would enable FRG citizens to get acquainted with the Soviet way of life, with the land of the Soviets, to feel the main concern of the Soviet people: how to preserve and strengthen peace. We should like to hope that the USSR Days will help one realise a very important aspect that General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev drew attention to: "The Soviet people do not feel enmity for the FRG population. There is no grain of truth in allegations, being spread in the West, about a threat which comes from the Soviet Union".

## COMMENTS ON MAJOR POINTS OF GORBACHEV-RAU TALKS

PM181557 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 14 Sep 85 p 1

[TASS report: "Rau Statement"]

[Text] Bonn, 13 Sep -- J. Rau, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) and prime minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, said at a press conference held here that during his meeting with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Moscow, the "general international situation prior to M.S. Gorbachev's visit to Paris and the summit meeting in Geneva" was discussed. One of the main points of the conversation was also economic relations between the FRG and the Soviet Union, "which displays interest in developing these relations."

The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, J. Rau continued, gave an appraisal of the international situation which coincided in the main with what he said in his conversation with U.S. senators and in his replies to TIME magazine. J. Rau reported that for his part he expounded the SPD's position on questions of disarmament and arms limitation, stressing that, as the SPD believes, the "Strategic Defense Initiative" being developed by the United States "does not open up any political possibility of maintaining peace." The "main points" of the SPD's foreign policy are: participation in the Western alliance; continuation of efforts in the interests of disarmament; a striving to promote success at the Geneva meeting; support for a bilateral moratorium on any nuclear explosions; and repudiation of all attempts to use space for military purposes.

On the basis of his meeting and conversation with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, he came to the conclusion that M.S. Gorbachev is "someone who is well informed, firm in his convictions, and politically flexible, and who converses very freely."

FRG'S MIES ASKS BUNDESTAG TO OPPOSE SPACE ARMS

LD202138 Moscow TASS in English 1551 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Bonn, September 20 TASS -- Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party (GCP), on behalf of the Board of the GCP called on the West German Bundestag deputies "to declare unambiguously against plans of militarizing outer space and the FRG's participation in the fulfillment of such plans". In his letter sent to all the political parties in the Bundestag he stressed that a decision on this issue should not be adopted in circumvention of the Bundestag and the country's democratic public. In the interests of peace and European security the West German Government should be pressed to reject these plans of the United States, writes the GCP chairman.

FRANCE'S HERNU RESIGNS OVER GREENPEACE AFFAIR

LD201342 Moscow TASS in English 1333 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Paris, September 20 TASS -- French Defence Minister Charles Hernu today resigned over the scandal following the explosion of a Greenpeace ship in New Zealand, which is imputed to French secret services. Admiral P. Lacoste, chief of the main external security directorate, also resigned. French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius sent a letter to President Mitterrand, suggesting that the resignations be accepted.

USSR-FRENCH SPACE CONFERENCE ENDS; RESULTS VIEWED

LD211318 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0740 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] Marseilles, 21 Sep (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Oleg Karasev reports:

The 22d Soviet-French conference on cooperation in research and the peaceful use of outer space has ended here. The Soviet delegation was headed by Academician V.A. Kotelnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the Interkosmos Council, and the French delegation by J.L. Lions, president of the National Center for Space Research.

The participants in the conference summed up the results of the year's work and outlined prospects for further cooperation. They stated that the main events of the recent period were the launches of the Soviet Vega-1 and Vega-2 probes and the successful completion of the first stage of the Venus-Halley's Comet space project, in which French scientists are also involved.

Reports by the two countries' specialists on the preliminary results of research on this project aroused general interest.

"The conference took place in an atmosphere of excellent mutual understanding," J.L. Lions told a TASS correspondent. "The main conclusion that we unanimously reached is that French-Soviet cooperation in the sphere of space is on the upswing. We discussed in detail the results achieved thanks to the Vega-Halley's Comet project, particularly in studying the surface and atmosphere of Venus. Some of these results can definitely be regarded as discoveries of worldwide significance. Now we are impatiently waiting for the space apparatus' encounter with Halley's Comet." He noted that there is ample evidence of progress in the joint manufacture of scientific apparatus and specifying the aims of research by French and USSR scientists.

"The French side values highly the cooperation between the two countries in the peaceful investigation of space, considering it to be extremely useful," stressed J.L. Lions. "The main reason for this is that each side receives interesting and edifying data from the other."

## NOVOYE VREMYA DISCUSSES SOVIET-FRENCH RELATIONS

LD192122 Moscow TASS in English 2044 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 19 TASS -- There is tremendous interest in the forthcoming visit to France by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Mikhail Gorbachev, writes the NEW TIMES weekly in its September 20 issue. It is easy to explain this interest: Meetings of the top leaders of both countries have always given an impetus to the development of Soviet-French cooperation. At the same time they transcended the framework of bilateral relations and became events of international importance.

The forthcoming summit is a special one in many ways, notes NEW TIMES. France is the first capitalist country to be visited by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. This gesture reflects respect for the French people, for which Soviet people entertain feelings of friendship and sympathy, and recognition of the role of Soviet-French relations in the modern world. Regardless of fluctuations of the situation the USSR has invariably stood and continues to stand for good, friendly relations with France. They are a factor of peace and stability in Europe and beyond it. The forthcoming summit is to be held at an extremely important and responsible stage of world development and this imparts special significance to it. The international situation continues to deteriorate through the fault of militaristic forces. The United States is stepping up the arms race, striving to spread the arms race into outer space and rudely interfering in the affairs of sovereign states in various parts of the world.

Washington's adventuristic course undermines the very mainstays of international relations and pushes the world to nuclear catastrophe.

The motivations of the actions of the Soviet Union and France in the international arena are not always the same, the weekly notes. This is a result of their belonging to opposite socio-political systems and different alliances. Hence the dissimilar assessments of international events, different positions on and approaches to the solution of these or those problems. At the same time there obviously exists a common denominator -- interest in improving the international situation, in strengthening the overall strategic stability, in sustaining a balance of military forces at the lowest possible level.

The Soviet Union is of the opinion that it is possible to stop the dangerous course of events. This requires vigorous actions by all states that really are interested in improving the situation, in preventing a thermonuclear conflict. Proceeding from this, our country has come out lately with a number of major peace initiatives.

As a country possessing a considerable and steadily growing nuclear potential France could facilitate more constructively the curbing of the arms race, the lowering of the level of military confrontation and the achievement of progress at talks on crucial international issues, the article says.

It is extremely important to prevent an arms race in outer space, NEW TIMES writes. The Soviet Union has proposed to create a world space organisation with the aim of developing international cooperation in the peaceful study and exploration of outer space. French statesmen declare against spreading the arms race to outer space. Given, of course, political will there is a possibility to work jointly in the name of the future on this key problem.

As major European powers, the USSR and France are by no means indifferent to the affairs of our continent, the article says. During the years of the Second World War the Soviet and French peoples fought side by side and made a contribution to routing fascism and establishing peace in Europe.

The United States and NATO have set course at wrecking the military balance and are accelerating the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe. It is absolutely clear that the appearance of "Euromissiles" in Western Europe did not make our continent a calmer and safer place. This also applies to France. Certain circles are making attempts to revise the political results of the Second World War and attacking the Yalta and Potsdam agreements. All this requires special vigilance.

The channel that the development of events in Europe will take depends in no small measure on understanding between Moscow and Paris: in the direction of confrontation and growing tension or in the direction of reviving detente, strengthening security, developing mutually advantageous cooperation between the East and the West of the continent, NEW TIMES stresses.

It was the USSR and France that in the 1960s and 1970s stood at the source of the positive processes in Europe, set examples of new ideas and forms of contact between states with different social systems. It was also then that through the joint efforts of the two countries a sound political and legal foundation was created for the relations of our two countries. This experience should not be relegated to oblivion. In short, political dialogue was and remains the core of relations between Moscow and Paris.

The Soviet-Union -- and this has been stated more than once at the highest level -- is ready to make everything possible for Soviet-French relations to become more stable, dynamic and richer in content. In other words, that they should meet more fully the interests of our countries, the interests of European and universal peace, NEW TIMES stresses in conclusion.

PRAVDA VIEWS CONTRASTING TRENDS IN FRANCE

PM181125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[Report by own correspondent I. Shchedrov: "Sketch of a French Fall"]

[Excerpts] Paris, September -- In a matter of days after the summer vacation, France returned to the ordinary pattern of life with its routine joys, preoccupations, and anxieties. At the beginning of September thousands of people flooded back to cities and towns in cars, trains, and airplanes only to spill out into the various plants, institutions, classrooms, and auditoriums. The magical sign of the "grand foundations" of Versailles was a kind of farewell to summer.

The acuteness and scale of the social conflicts reflect the considerable aggravation of the socioeconomic and political situation in the country. It is less than 6 months before the national parliamentary election in March, and not that far away on the political horizon is the 1988 presidential election, which will be a milestone in a period of French political life which began in 1981 when a left-wing majority won the presidential and then the parliamentary elections.

The government of left-wing forces formed in the summer of 1981, in which the Socialist Party (PS) held the key positions, as it did in the National Assembly, also contained Communists and Left Radicals. At first the government took important steps, such as the nationalization of a number of big companies, banks, and other financial institutions, consolidated working people's gains through legislation (the pension age was lowered to 60), increased the amount of paid leave, and reduced the working week. But then the ruling PS abruptly changed direction by adopting and conducting a policy of "stringency," whereby the brunt of the crisis was shifted onto the shoulders of working people. Last summer French Communist Party (PCF) representatives refused to be members of the new cabinet after a line had been adopted toward further deepening the aforementioned course. The 25th PCF Congress, held early this year, worked out a program aimed at mobilizing working people and the people's masses to defend their rights, get out of the crisis, and regenerate the country.

Remember that France, with its population of 55 million, is not only one of the leading West European countries but is also the number two nuclear missile and space power among the capitalist countries and the number one exporter of agricultural products in Western Europe.

The world's first automatic subway, which went into service recently in Lille, splendid diesel locomotives, aircraft, and helicopters, high-quality television and electronic equipment also represent France today.

Paris fashions and French cinema, theater, and music are still world leaders. The headquarters of UNESCO and a number of other important international organizations are here. Actions which made a broad impact internationally, such as Paris' refusal to join Washington's "embargo" during the laying of the "Siberia-Western Europe" gas pipeline and the negative response to the U.S. proposal on involvement in the dangerous "star wars" plans, were met with the support of diverse circles in France.

France attaches great importance to CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium member M.S. Gorbachev's forthcoming October official visit to France at President F. Mitterrand's invitation. Bilateral political contacts between our countries have revived and economic and cultural ties have developed further.

During the events in connection with the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism and 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act special mention was made among political circles and in the media of the important role played by the USSR and France during World War II, in the establishment of a climate of detente in Europe, and in the preparations for the all-European conference and the elaboration of its Final Act. Cooperation between the Soviet Union and France, the September CPSU and PCF joint statement says, is an important element of peace and security in Europe and the world as a whole. It also meets the needs of economic development and social progress which assume different forms and characters in our individual countries.

FINLAND'S KOIVISTO ARRIVES IN BAKU

LD201406 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, who is in the USSR on a working visit and for a holiday at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, arrived in Baku from Moscow today.

At Baku airport Mauno Koivisto was met by Comrade Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, by Comrade Khalilov, chairman of the Azerbaijan ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, by Comrade Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers, and by other republican leaders.

SHCHERBITSKIY EXTOLS RELATIONS WITH FINLAND

LD211031 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 20 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] Kiev and Helsinki will be linked by television channels this evening. This now traditional broadcast has already introduced the Finns to some of our country's republics. Today it is the turn of Soviet Ukraine. [Video shows shots of the Ukraine] Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, is taking part in the broadcast.

[Begin Shcherbitskiy video recording] The innermost desire of the Ukrainian people, like that of all Soviet people, is, of course, the desire for peace on Earth. Our people are engaged in constructive labor; we have many important and big things to do for the welfare of the present generation and for the peaceful and happy future of our children and grandchildren. We constantly advocate the consolidation of peace and the establishment of mutually advantageous international cooperation. In this respect, relations between the USSR and the Finnish Republic can serve as an example for relations between states with different social structures.

It is with satisfaction that I would like to note that economic, scientific, and cultural links between your country and the Ukraine are developing year after year. This was also confirmed during the Finnish president's visit to our republic. The Ukrainian people and all Soviet people are confident that President Mauno Koivisto's current visit to the USSR and his meeting with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, will help to further develop good-neighborly relations, friendship, and cooperation between our countries. This meets the interests of the peoples of our countries, the interests of peace and international security. [end recording]

THREAT OF U.S. NUCLEAR PRESENCE IN TURKEY VIEWED

TA211745 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1730 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Unattributed commentary: "Expanding U.S. Nuclear Presence in Turkey"]

[Text] Currently there are 500 nuclear warheads located at the Balikesir, Eskisehir, Murted, and Erhac military bases in Turkey. Out of these, 300 can be used as atomic bombs by bomber planes. This report published by the BULLETIN OF THE ATOMIC SCIENTIST has caused great concern in broad Turkish social circles, as well as in the press. This feeling is quite understandable.

The storage of U.S. nuclear weapons in U.S. bases in Turkey constitutes a deadly threat, first and foremost, to the Turkish people. Judge for yourselves, dear listeners: The current policies of the U.S. Administration are directed toward accelerating the arms race which incorporates the threat of nuclear destruction. To achieve this goal, the White House is taking more dangerous steps.

Washington has not responded positively to any of the constructive Soviet proposals concerning the first nuclear strike, the ban to use nuclear weapons against countries which do not possess nuclear arms and which do not allow the storage of such arms, and the purging of various regions, including the Mediterranean Sea and the Balkans, from nuclear arms, or to other Soviet proposals.

What is the reason for this? These peaceful initiatives undertaken by the Soviet Union are in contradiction to the Pentagon's aggressive objectives. It is obvious that it is with aggressive intentions that the United States is storing nuclear arms in Turkey. As the GUNAYDIN and the BULLETIN OF THE ATOMIC SCIENTIST, published in the United States have pointed out, since 2 years ago, nuclear arms have been poised, ready for use against targets located in the Soviet Union. In addition to targets in the Soviet Union, these arms are also positioned against targets in various countries located in the Near and Middle East whose independent foreign policies are not in line with U.S. imperialist policies.

HURRIYET notes that an Air Force unit linked with these arms is on a constant state of alert. Thus the Pentagon can use these deadly weapons at any moment against Turkey's peace-loving neighbors. As the Istanbul daily's MILLIYET and CUMHURIYET have stressed, in the event of an armed crisis, Turkey will thus be subject to a counterattack. Both these newspapers believe that Turkish officials will take no measures to prevent the Pentagon's plans.

It is a well-known fact that all nuclear arms stored in Turkey are under the orders of U.S. generals and that Turkish authorities have no access to them. In light of the above facts it is clear that statements by U.S. and NATO officials to the effect that the foreign military presence in Turkey is due to the so-called war threat originating from the Soviet Union are lies.

Let us recall an official statement made by Ankara in 1978 concerning this issues. In that statement Turkey said that danger to Turkey came from the West and not from the Soviet Union.

Currently HURRIYET and GUNAYDIN warn that the escalation of the nuclear presence in Turkey for aggressive purposes could have grave consequences. MILLIYET states that the presence of 500 U.S. warheads in Turkey could transform the country into a nuclear cemetery in the event of a nuclear confrontation.

## TASS REPORTS MUBARAK'S ARRIVAL IN WASHINGTON

LD222009 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 22 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 22 TASS -- President Mubarak of Egypt has arrived in the American capital on a working visit. He will have talks with President Reagan and other high-placed officials of the Washington administration.

His visit opens a whole round of talks on Middle East problems planned in Washington for the nearest future. Thus, Mubarak is to be followed for talks with senior members of the administration by King Husayn of Jordan and then the Prime Minister of Israel Peres.

High-placed representatives of the administration and President Reagan himself do not conceal that they intend to use these talks to try to revive the totally bankrupt road of Camp David deals, that is the policy of imposing on Middle East countries separate deals with Israel. This was confirmed by the President himself; appearing on the radio on Saturday he said that he regards the attainment of "peace between Israel and its neighbours" as the prime aim of his meetings with Mubarak. As Washington sees it, such a peace should shore up the strategic military interests of the United States and Israel in that oil-rich region and undermine the unity of Arab countries.

During recent hearings in the Senate Foreign Affairs Subcommittee Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy said that there was no change in Washington's Middle East policy. Thereby he showed once again that the United States policy will further remain totally pro-Israeli and contradict the cardinal interests of the Arab peoples, including the Arab people of Palestine. Washington, as is known, refuses to recognise the lawful right of the Palestinian people to national self-determination and the creation of its own independent state.

## AKHROMEYEV SEES OFF JORDANIAN CHIEF OF STAFF 21 SEP

PM230921 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Sep 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] On 21 September, Lieutenant General F.M. Abu Talib, chief of general staff of the Armed Forces of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, who had been in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of general staff of the Armed Forces and first deputy defense minister of the USSR, left for home.

At the capital's Sheremetyevo Airport the guest from Jordan was seen off by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, Colonel General S.A. Dikov, and other generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

F. 'Abd al-Karim al-Tawil, Jordanian ambassador to the USSR, and Brigadier M.S. Abu Windi, defense attache at the Jordanian Embassy in the USSR, were among the send-off party.

## 'GOVERNMENT STATEMENT' ON INVASION OF ANGOLA

LD211643 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 85 First Edition p 1

["Soviet Government Statement"]

[Text] The racist regime of the Republic of South Africa once again staged a barbarous act of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola. On September 16, 1985 South African forces invaded the Angolan territory. Regions situated more than 200 kilometers from the border of the country came under air bombing. Blood is flowing and people are dying on Angolan soil. For the umpteenth time now the world is witness to a new unabashed violation of the most elementary norms of international law, and an insolent breach of sovereignty of the independent state.

In staging the invasion of Angola, Pretoria racists are making an attempt to save the armed bands of UNITA from an imminent rout. That puppet organization is known to be used actively by the Republic of South Africa and its Western patrons for the purposes of destabilizing the internal situation in Angola, and undermining and eliminating the revolutionary gains of its people.

Military adventurism is an inherent trait of the South African regime, which is living through a deep, domestic, political crisis. In the face of scaled-up resistance to the apartheid system inside South Africa itself and the mounting liberation struggle of the people of Namibia, the Pretoria rulers seek a way out through external aggression.

The challenging actions of South Africa demonstrate to the whole world the bankruptcy of the so-called "limited economic sanctions" of Western countries with respect to the apartheid regime and the policy of appeasement of the aggressor pursued by the U.S. and some of its NATO allies.

The Government of the USSR resolutely condemns the criminal aggression staged by the Republic of South Africa and demands the immediate and complete termination of the hostilities against the People's Republic of Angola. Considering the special danger of the aggressive policy of South Africa in relation to the cause of peace, the Soviet Government favors the adoption by the United Nations Security Council of efficient measures against the aggressor as directed by the UN Charter.

## S. AFRICAN 'INCURSION' INTO ANGOLA DENOUNCED

### 'International Banditry'

LD181547 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] The racist Republic of South Africa has committed its third act of aggression in the past 5 months against Angola. Last May, South African saboteurs tried to destroy several oil depots in Cabinda Province, recalls our commentator Vladislav Chernukha. Last June again, Pretoria troops made a foray into Angolan territory.

Now comes the latest invasion. South African soldiers sow death and destruction in Angola. It's so far unknown what the invaders have done this time. During the previous sally they killed over 60 civilians. Over a period of many years a vast material damage has been caused to Angola by acts of aggression by the Republic of South Africa. According to the Angolan Government the damage exceeds $10 billion. You will agree that this is sheer international banditry.

Pretoria has been following this policy of government-sponsored terrorism against other independent countries in the region. Botswana, Mozambique, and Zambia. With regard to Angola and Mozambique, there are also financing and supplying arms to antigovernment forces. These forces are engaged in wrecking and sabotage against economic installations. They also terrorize the defenseless population. But under agreements with the Governments of Angola and Mozambique, Pretoria has pledged to stop aid to the subversive enemy. The point is that the racists cannot tolerate the independent regimes of the neighboring countries which voice solidarity to the liberation struggle by the indigenous population of South Africa and by Namibia Pretoria occupies.

How can the racist regime behave in such a brazen way? Is it due only to the fact the regime is stronger militarily than its neighbors? Of course not only because of that. Pretoria has backers who prevent the United Nations Security Council from introducing effective sanctions against it. And those backers are the United States and its NATO allies. It's they who've helped the racists to create a mighty war machine. They keep giving them military, financial, and economic assistance. The limited economic sanctions that the United States and the countries within the West European Common Market have been forced to announce lately against the Republic of South Africa do little change. There've been too many reservations made.

The United States and its allies do not wish to be deprived of this stronghold in southern Africa, either economically, since hundreds of Western monopolies operate freely in the Republic of South Africa and Namibia, or militarily, strategically, and politically. For the subversive actions by the Republic of South Africa against independent states pursue the aim of trying to set up regimes there that would suit it. And that is well within the neocolonialist strategy of the West.

## UN Measures Needed

LD222005 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 22 Sep 85

[Text] According to reports from Luanada, the armed forces of the people's Republic of Angola are rebuffing the South African racist regime's troops who have made an incursion into the country's southern provinces. At the same time, the liquidation of the bandit UNITA grouping, who are trying to prevent the Angolan people from building a new life, continues in various regions of Angola. Here is a news commentary; at the microphone is Yevgeniy Kachanov.

The Western news services continue to spread reports alleging that the South African armed incursion into the Angolan border regions was designed to pursue SWAPO partisan detachments fighting for the independence of Namibia. Not to mention the fact that even in that case, aggression remains aggression and a violation of the generally accepted norms of international law exists, the facts show that the aim of the incursion was quite different, and that it should be considered direct and undisguised interference by the RSA in the internal affairs of a neighboring country. The fact of the matter is that puppet bands of the UNITA grouping have recently been on the brink of utter defeat under fire from the Angolan people's liberation armed forces. Savimbi, the ringleader of the dissenters, has made a plaintive entreaty for aid to President Reagan himself, convincing him that, he says, the inevitable failure of UNITA will harm the interests of the United States. True, at the moment Washington is bound by the amendment approved by Congress banning the provision of aid to Angolan separatist groupings, but the validity of the amendment expires in just a week's time, on 1 October, and Savimbi is hoping that the American Administration will understand his position.

In the meantime, the South African racists are fulfilling the role allocated to them in the White House plans. The tactics are well-known: combining armed incursions by the RSA into Angola's southern provinces with the staging of terrorist actions by the UNITA groups within the country. The Pretoria authorities are operating in much the same way regarding neighboring Mozambique as well, although, as is known, the famous Nkomati accord has been concluded between these countries. According to this, the RSA is obliged not to undertake any kind of hostile actions against Mozambique. Yet, in fact, what the Mozambican press calls "concealed aggression" is taking place. South Africa is not only supplying arms and ammunition to the bandits of the so-called national resistance, but is itself increasingly often dispatching its own warships and aircraft to violate Mozambican borders.

As you see, the South African racists are openly flouting the elementary norms of international law, violating treaties that they themsleves have signed, and demonstrating disdain for UN Security Council resolutions, calling for an immediate withdrawal by the Pretoria regime of all its armed forces from Angolan territory. Pursuing this kind of policy, which, as the statement of the Soviet Government says, is particularly dangerous for the cause of peace, the racists are given the opportunity of military, economic, and diplomatic support from the United States and some of their NATO allies. What is needed is not limited sanctions, nor the tactics of appeasing the aggressor, which have already demonstrated their bankruptcy. The Soviet Government advocates the adoption of the effective measures provided for in the UN Charter against the aggressor.

## COMOROS PRESIDENT FORMS NEW GOVERNMENT

LD221931 Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 22 Sep 85

[Text] Antananarivo, September 22 TASS -- According to reports from Moroni, the president of Comoros Islands Ahmed Abdallah Abderemane has announced the formation of a new government. It consists of nine ministers and three state secretaries. Said Kafe has retained the post of minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. Omar Tamou has been appointed minister of internal affairs, information and the press and Abdourahim Mikidash has been appointed minister of planning, environment, urban development and housing construction.

SUPREME SOVIET SENDS CONDOLENCES TO MEXICO

LD201336 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to Miguel de La Madrid Hurtado, president of Mexico.

On behalf of all the Soviet people, we express our profound condolences to the government and people of Mexico regarding the grave natural disaster -- the powerful earthquake in Mexico City and on the country's territory -- which has entailed numerous victims and huge destruction.

We ask you to convey our sincere sympathy to the families of those who have perished and to the victims.

CASTRO URGES AID, DEBT SUSPENSION FOR MEXICO

LD200518 Moscow TASS in English 0511 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Havana, September 20 TASS -- Fidel Castro, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party o Cuba, chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, urged the international community to render urgent material assistance and give moral support to Mexico which suffered extensive damage as a result of a big earthquake that had hit the country. Speaking at the current meeting here of Latin American journalists on the problem of the regional financial crisis, he expressed the determination of Socialist Cuba to supply such aid to that Latin American country. He also said that Western creditors of Mexico which has piled up an enormous external debt should grant to that country the right to suspend redemption payments temporarily. This would enable the Mexican Government, Fidel Castro stressed, to use additional funds in order to set off the consequences of the disaster.

## GORBACHEV MEETS WITH STAKHANOV MOVEMENT LEADERS

### Details of Meeting

LD201617 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Excerpt] A large group of veterans of the Stakhanov movement and frontrankers in all-union socialist competition were invited today to the CPSU Central Committee. Here, they had a meeting with Comrades Gorbachev, Ryzhkov, Dolgikh, Ponomarev, Zaykov, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Nikonov, and Rusakov.

The meeting was warm, cordial, and businesslike. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, knew many of the famous people present in the hall and had been in their labor collectives. The party leaders held a frank conversation in the Central Committee with the communist workers and people of labor. Gathered together here were people of like mind; the common concern of all was how to best and most efficiently do things to ensure that the economy of our great country grows in strength, that its defense shield should be unassailable, and that Soviet people should live a richer material and spiritual life.

Opening the meeting, Comrade Gorbachev cordially congratulated the veterans of the Soviet working class and the successors to their labor glory on the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanov movement. He warmly congratulated the production frontrankers and innovators who had just been awarded the lofty title of hero and twice hero of socialist labor for their outstanding success in socialist competition and their great personal contribution to the struggle to fulfill the targets of the 5-year plan period ahead of schedule.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev delivered a speech to those gathered there which was listened to with great attention and received with prolonged applause.

### Gorbachev Speech

PM230926 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 85 First Edition pp 1, 2

[Speech by M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, at meeting of veterans of Stakhanov movement and frontrankers in all-union socialist competition at CPSU Central Committee on 20 September: "Unfading Traditions of Labor Feats, Speech by M.S. Gorbachev"]

[Text] Dear comrades: Permit me, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, to greet you heartily, veteran Stakhanovites, who have been at the source of a movement which embodies the valor, honor and heroism of the working man; you frontrankers and innovators in production, who are worthily continuing the unfading traditions of the labor feat. There is a good reason for our meeting. Half a century has passed since the day when the Stakhanovite spark of the labor upsurge fired the multimillion-strong movement of working people. I think it will be right for us not merely to recall the exciting events of those years, but to also consider how best to use the mobilizing possibilities of the socialist competition to solve the urgent tasks of the present day.

The importance of the Stakhanovite movement is great and permanent. In it has been made manifest in a brilliant way the creative principle which Vladimir Ilich Lenin saw perspicaciously in the experience of the first communist subbotniks: ..."the deliberate and voluntary initiative of the workers in the development of labor productivity; in the changeover to new labor discipline; and in the creativity of socialist conditions of economy and of life." What a deep and wide-ranging definition, comrades, so greatly in keeping with the tasks of our own crucial times.

The Stakhanov movement was born during unforgettable years. The young Soviet state, literally outdistancing time, was carrying out industrialization at a rapid pace. Efficiency of labor had to be raised rapidly, new forms of labor organization had to be found, and the opportunities created by technical reconstruction and by the renewal of the material base of production had to be used to the full. The Stakhanov movement reflected the new attitude toward labor, which Maksim Gorkiy called the fiery explosion of mass energy. A mighty splash of the creative forces of the young country and its working class and peasantry took place: of course, not suddenly.

It was prepared by the entire course of shaping new social relations and the purposeful work of the party. A number of years have passed since then, but today, with admiration and pride, we recall the names of those who founded the Stakhanov movement. Whatever the name, the personality was a vivid, talented, and original one. All of them were from the ordinary people: the miners Aleksey Stakhanov and Nikita Izotov, the forge operator Aleksandr Busygin, mine party organizer Konstantin Petrov, steelworker Makar Mazay, milling machine operator Ivan Gudov, steam locomotive engineer Petr Krivonos, footwear last worker Nikolay Smetanin, weavers Yevdokiya and Mariya Vinogradova, combine harvester operator Konstantin Borin, tractor drivers Pasha Angelina and Praskovya Kavardak, sugarbeets growers Mariya Demchenko and Mariya Gnatenko, and many, many others. "Stakhanovite" and "in Stakhanov fashion" are a symbol of initiative; a symbol of the struggle for everything that is front-ranking and against that which is obsolete and outmoded. The Stakhanov movement is not only a social phenomenon, but also a moral one which has revealed the spiritual beauty of the man of new society. The pioneers of that movement have become true heroes of the country. People set their standards by them, people learned how to live from them, and they were followed by factory workers, kolkhoz workers, the intelligentsia, and young people.

I speak about this not just to pay tribute to history. When one looks at the Stakhanovite veterans and today's labor front-rankers sitting in this hall, one thinks of the organic link between the times, of how the baton of socialist traditions is passed on. In the half century that has passed, both the equipment and the people have changed, but the traditions of the Stakhanov movement have not moved into the past. Particularly pertinent to our times is the pioneer Stakhanovites' indomitable spirit of innovation, their striving to get the maximum possible from their equipment, and their boldness in breaking with outmoded standards and psychological habits.

Today the party has embarked on a course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, of scientific and technological progress, and of persistently strengthening discipline and order in everything. The task before us is to give the economy a greater degree of dynamism, to switch it onto the track of intensification, and to bring about the utmost growth in production efficiency. This course fully takes into account and -- to be more precise -- expresses the aspirations and mood of the working people. The 27th CPSU Congress will definitively set out our plans and policy for both the short and long term. In the main, however, we already have an idea of how the national economic complex should develop in the 12th 5-year period and up to the start of the third millenium; we see where the crucial link is and which levers must first be pulled. In three 5-year periods industrial potential must grow to the same extent as was created in the entire preceding years of Soviet power. And what is more, this must be achieved -- this is the crux of the matter -- by means of intensification of the economy.

Life itself dictates such rates of progress. Such speeds are dictated by the need to raise the well-being of the Soviet people and to maintain the country's defense capability at a level which unconditionally guarantees the security of our state and its allies. In a word, following the Leninist course, we had to make a responsible historic choice. And the party did so: To attain, by vitally speeding up socio-economic progress, a new and high-quality state of society. And we will proceed along this path. We will proceed consistently without deviating.

The center of attention should now be shifted to the practical realization of the planned measures, to specific deeds, to the hard, everyday work of all, without exception, whether it be worker, collective farmer, specialist, scientist, or head of enterprise or sector.

Not long ago I visited the oil and gas area of Western Siberia and the virgin lands of Kazakhstan. Discussions with workers and specialists were serious and frank. The main result from these dicussions is that the Soviet worker, farm worker, engineer, and scientist, is profoundly aware of his responsibility for solving the tasks facing the country. There is a clear understanding that it has become essential not only to move forward, but to make a genuine breakthrough along the entire front of scientific and technical progress and to effect a decisive change in the development of the economy. In these new conditions, people's activeness and their lively interest in changes are noticeably growing. They are searching for innovative solutions to problems and more effective forms of organizing socialist competition. This is shown in the workers' mass initiative which recently came into being. Thus, collectives of enterprises in Moscow and Leningrad are struggling to achieve the entire growth in production volume through technical progress and maximum utilization of equipment. Machine builders in the Ukraine have pledged to guarantee the entire growth in output in the 12th 5-year period without increasing consumption of rolled ferrous metals or raising the number of workers. Metallurgical workers in Lipetsk, Nizhniy Tagil, and Cherepovets are striving for high production indices by making better use of capacities and secondary resources, and by raising the quality of the output produced. A good number of enterprises are attaining high final results on the basis of improving job certification and job rationalization. Universal support has been given to the initiative of those labor collectives which had decided to work at least 2 days this year on economized materials. I particularly wish to mention the important initiative of the Volga automobile production association regarding car production, which has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee. Its essence is in the fact that the collective has worked out concrete proposals for increasing the efficiency of production and the quality of output, which exceed considerably the control figures for the 12th 5-Year Plan fixed by the ministry. It has been decided to considerably increase labor producivity, to reduce the amount of metal used on each motor vehicle, and to reduce fuel consumption while increasing by 1.5 times the guaranteed mileage of new models of vehicles. The team has asked for the proposals to be included in the State Plan. It is worth noting that the accelerated work-rate at this Volga plant is, to a considerable extent, connected with the experience of start-to-finish financial autonomy, from the enterprise to each team, to each work place. This is a worthy response to the appeal of the CPSU Party to place all reserves into the service of the national economy and an example of the approach of a good manager to the matter.

As we can see, the front-ranking teams today focus above all on the quality indices of labor; the mastery of new equipment and technology, the economic use of resources, the absolute fulfillment of agreement obligations, and the increase of efficiency of production. I name only individual features of the competition. Its experience is a rich and varied as life itself. And of course, it is vastly important for the worker himself to become the master of production, to become attuned to the scales and the new elements of the present tasks. You see, the competition is one of the most important areas in the development of working people's creativity; one of the basic ways for self-assertion and elevation of the Soviet man, for the expression and public recognition of his ability, talent, and social qualities. In a word, things have been done, we have seen the first results. But this is only the beginning of our great work. Before us are tasks of a large scale which have to be solved consistently and steadily. They concern all spheres of life. They need the highest level of responsibility of all links of management.

We will continue to implement persistently and consistently a course toward the reorientation of the economy's cadres in the spirit of the new approaches and demands put foward by the Party.

But, in the final reckoning, comrades, the success of the job is determined in workers' collectives, at associations and enterprises, in workshops and teams, at workplaces; it is determined by the energy, wits, and, I would say, the heart, honor and conscience of every worker. To work conscientiously for the general well-being, to strictly observe discipline, to show responsibility and initiative, to care about the interests of the states as though they were one's own -- that, in essence, is what is required from each one. All levers, economic and social, must be brought into action in these aims, all stimuli, material and moral. In this context, I would like to draw particular attention to the importance of the sort of encouragement which cannot be measured in rubles; the practice of bygone years, and of today, shows the extent to which it is important to notice, support, and elevate in good time the conscientious labor of workers, collective farmers, specialists and scientists, and all those who augment the glory of the motherland. Sometimes it is not easy for those in the vanguard;the wind, as the saying goes, does not always blow in their sails. Established traditions have to be broken, stagnation and incomprehension must be overcome. But every innovator is the country's pride and glory, a great attribute of socialist society; such people must be supported, their names and deeds must be known by the whole country and every workers' collective.

While encouraging enterprising and highly productive labor by every means, it is, at the same time, necessary to severely penalize those who work haphazardly, violate labor and technological discipline, and continue turning out defective products. In letters reaching the Central Committee, working people suggest that more effective legal, material, administrative, and other measures by employed against those who do not want to work conscientiously. That will be just. This is the way we must act. Indeed, the new mechanism of economic management, to which an ever increasing number of enterprises and industries are being transferred, aims at this.

The Central Committee believes that the working class, the peasantry, engineering and technical cadres, office employees, and the intelligentsia will display creative activity and will not spare efforts to see that the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development becomes a reality and the lives of Soviet people become richer materially and spiritually fuller and richer in content.

Comrades, Vladimir Ilich Lenin considered the ability "to evoke both COMPETITION AND INITIATIVE AMONG THE MASSES [uppercase passage published in boldface] so that they get down forthwith to the matter in hand," to be extemely important. At the present time, virtually all the working people are participating in socialist competition, but in my opinion the return from labor compeition is not always what it should be. There are various reasons for this. One of the main reasons is that competition forms and methods by no means fully accord with the character of the present stage of economic development. In many collectives, socialist competition proceeds in its own way, as it were, without a firm and profound connection with work to transfer the economy on to an intensive footing, to speed up scientific and technological progress, to restructure the economic management mechanism, and to extensively introduce collective forms of labor organization. This situation must be radically changed. If we have really set about uncovering reserves and making the maximum use of all that we possess, let us take a fresh look from this standpoint at compeition itself. On the whole it lacks as yet a more clear-cut orientation toward priority goals; and economizing resources. Pace, quality, thirft, and organization; these are the main catchwords of the day.

Making use of our meeting, I would like to speak yet again about the need to decisively improve the quality of output. This concerns a whole group of questions; economics, politics, morals. The low quality of output is nothing other than squandering, the direct waste of both the people's property and a person's labor.

Let us take the example of consumer goods. One can understand the customer who is perplexed as to why we know how to make spacecraft and nuclear-powered vessels, yet modern household appliances, shoes, and clothes are often made full of defects. This has not only material, but also moral and political costs.

There is no secret as to why this happens. One of the main reasons is the low demands made on the quality of output, weak technological discipline. Here, a lot depends on the labor collectives themselves. We are convinced that workers and collective farmers, scientists and specialists, engineering and technical workers, and economic leaders will start to struggle to ensure that no Soviet products should be inferior to the best world counterparts or that they will be superior to them.

While speaking of quality, I would like to point out that quantity indices have still not lost their significance. Today, also it is necessary to produce more grain, vegetables, and meat; to extract more coal and oil; and to produce more consumer goods. In a number of industries the increase of outpot will continue to be an important index of labor competition. But there is another obvious point: We cannot increase production of, let us say, energy and raw material resources, to infinity. We must learn to use in a thrifty way every metric ton of metal oil, and fertilizer; every kilowatt of electricity; and every cubic meter of timber. This is why competition must deal with thrift and the rational use of labor, material, and financial resources.

I have already had occasion to speak on this theme. But, taking into account the fact that a change for the better is happening only slowly, I would like to stress yet again: Economy, thrift, and the rational use of the production potential we have built up are our closest reserve and the decisive conditions for raising the efficiency of the national economy. Every concrete step in this direction must be treasured and strict exactions must be made for waste.

Otherwise, look at how it sometimes is: One sees posters in a workshop or factory yard calling for economy and thrift, while the territory of the factory is chock-a-block with scrap metal and equipment which has not been installed on schedule. So you see: Appeals and words are one thing, but deeds are something quite different.

Comrades: In performing the tasks facing society it is hard to overrate the role of the trade unions. The holy of holies in their work is care -- care for social and cultural needs, for the conditions of work and life, for the rest and recreation of the working people. But these tasks cannot be carried out successfully without a systematic and persistant struggle for the highest possible labor productivity and for discipline and good organization in production. There are no other ways to create benefits but efficient work. For this reason, the protection of the working people's interests through an increase in productivity is one of the most important duties of the trade unions and all production collectives.

To this end, more active use should be made than at present of the law on labor collectives. In them are focused all the problems of our life. In the labor collectives plans are implemented, new ideas are tried out, and cadres are molded. It is not a fleeting glance from above, but close study and consideration of the situation in the lower links that will help, for example, to more energetically introduce team self-accounting. I stress: self accounting. For there are many teams, but in industry, say, only one in five so far work on a self-accounting basis. In the team -- this you know well -- each person is open to view. The members of the collective themselves assess the extent of participation of each in the joint labor. Here, there is fuller realization of the principles of social fairness, both in earnings and in other material and moral forms of incentive.

It is difficult here to dodge and hide behind others' backs and the link between pledges and end results of production is clearer. So, to a considerable extent, the creation of an atmosphere of daily and painstaking searching for reserves in the collectives, of demandingness, as they say, horizontally and vertically, depends on the trade unions.

However, the impression is often created that the trade union committee appears to be taking part in everything, but has not defined where it should apply its main efforts. As a result, much enthusiasm -- as often happens in the organization of competition -- is squandered on paper, on inventing and drawing up measures.

Formalism is the sworn enemy of the competition and the direct creativity of the masses. It is no secret that sometimes pledges are produced like carbon copies and those taking part are merely handed them to sign. The indicators of the competition are fixed without taking into account the specific situation at the enterprise or industry. Of itself, it is a good thing for those what is the point of a worker or engineer copying out what are essentially the direct responsibilities of his job and then giving his word to carry them out? This is a distortion of the very idea of the competition.

The following issue should also be thought about. Are there not too many forms of competitions and initiatives? This is not always a good thing. The most valuable aspect of the competition is the achievement of high results; the engendering of front-ranking production experience, innovative ways and methods of work. If one correlates numerous initiatives with their real return, then one cannot but come to the conclusion that far from all of them have been sufficiently thought through. I believe that it is in precisely this direction that the work of the trade union and economic management organs should be intensified. Real matters must be substituted for by putting forward high-sounding slogans; live work must be not replaced by the implementation of large numbers of far-fetched measures.

There are other issues which have become ripe: Responsibility for the provision of organizational and technical support for the competition, for the economic foundation of the pledges, and for their intensity; overcoming leveling in the provision of incentives to the winners; and raising the prestige of the front-ranker. Precise criteria are required, both for successes and for failures. I expect that those taking part in the meeting will express their views on these and other issues.

Today allow me to also touch on another difficult problem, the struggle against drunkenness. The measures that have been taken are warmly supported by the working people, although there are those who are dissatisfied. Results that give grounds for hope can already be seen. Consumption of wine and vodka manufacture has been reduced. People have taken more intolerant attitudes toward drunkenness. There is more order on the streets of towns and villages, as there is in production also. I will tell you that injuries have been sharply reduced over the past 3 months. This has made it possible to maintain the health of thousands of people, and there can be nothing dearer than that. This means that this great cause has not been launched in vain. We will rigorously implement what has been mapped out. We understand that there is long, hard work to be done in introducing sobriety as a norm of life in our society. We have sufficient endurance, the more so given the fact that in implementing this line the CPSU Central Committee relies upon the support of all the people, upon the maturity and the strength of public opinion.

Comrades: The Stakhanov movement has one special feature. It was conceived in a youthful environment; its initiators were not older than 30. This is natural, for no task which is at all sizeable or historical can be accomplished without the energetic, active, and versatile participation of young people. And today, as never before, it is important to fully utilize the energy of the young generation in accomplishing the grandiose innovative tasks which our society faces.

Sometimes there is talk about modern youth being slow to reach civic maturity, while some people from the older generation even grumble about this. But, if we take a most exacting look, then we can be satisfied with contemporary Soviet youth. Our young men and women are the children and grandchildren of those who, in the years of industrialization, set labor productivity records never seen in those days; of those who, in the hard times of war, were the first to rise in the attack, to throw themselves bodily onto gunports, who rammed enemy planes and tanks in battles. These are the children and grandchildren of those who turned virgin soil, who recovered oil and gas in the Arctic tundra and the Siberian taiga. These are our children and grandchildren, these are our comrades-in-arms who, today as well, are showing the world the loftiest examples of labor, service, and loyalty to the fatherland. It is they who are building BAM, erecting new cities, growing grain, and loyally performing their service in defending the country's borders.

The CPSU Party and the people highly appraise the contribution of Soviet youth to socialist and communist construction. We trust our youth in everything; we care about the fact that wide possibilities should be open for their self-development, for them to show their capabilities in all areas of production and public life. Our socialist cause will only win if party comittees and economic bodies, together with the Komsomol, can find ways and forms for a fuller use of the energy and the talents, the interests in everything that is new, the objection to routine and conservatism, the healthy ambition of young working innovators, engineers and scientists, including through competition.

It is also necessary to place promising specialists into commanding roles in production, science, management, and culture in good time. This always justifies itself. No doubt, you have seen one of the programs in the television series "You Can Do This." It was about craftsmen who had built their own cars. Many models were shown, but one stood out noticeably. It was built by two young Leningrad workers Dmitriy Parfenov, who is attending evening classes at an institute, and Gennadiy Khayinov, who has completed a technical college course on constructing ship's instruments. In 3 years, these 25-year-old boys constructed a car of their own design. They displayed a high level of technical ability and an innovative way of thinking. I think it was right to allocate a special laboratory for these master craftsmen to continue their work. I have dealt with this problem on purpose to underline the fact that we need, by all possible ways, to open opportunities for the technical creativity of youth. And not only to open, but to also create all the necessary conditions for the creative potential of youth to be directed to the solution of problems connected with the acceleration of society's socioeconomic development. At present, proposals are being prepared on these questions, which will be examined by the CPSU Central Committee.

A year ago, the CPSU Central Committee adopted a decision on the further improvement of the party leadership of the Komsomol and the increase of its role in the communist education of youth. It has been discussed, in a businesslike fashion, in party and Komsomol organizations and has, no doubt, highlighted the fact that life in the Komsomol has been active, more saturated with practical, vital deeds. The interest in urgent tasks has intensified, there is less formalism, but much more is to be done. What is it? There is a need for the Komsomol to persistently implement Lenin's behest -- to learn communism, to learn every day, in the factory and in the field, in the classroom and the laboratory -- to be able to combine everyday work with a communist outlook for the future. All that which youth is interested in, is anxious and concerned about, all this is indeed the Komsomol's concern. The style and methods of its work have to be of a vivid and absorbing character. They have to be young and youthful, both in essence and form, free from over-organization, from working in fits-and-starts, and from trumpery of all kinds, on which much energy and means are still being spent.

Comadres, an especially crucial period has started in the life of the country -- the fate of plans for the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole is being decided; the scope of preparations for the next CPSU congress is spreading. This sets the tone of the life and activity of party organizations, labor collectives, and the whole social atmosphere.

Today, when the party is interpreting what has been done and is defining more precisely the course for the future, it is important for us to know your opinions and suggestions on the most burning topics of the day. The Central Committee constantly and attentively heeds the voice of working people, collective farmers, specialists, and scientists, and checks its policy with the experience of the masses. There can be no other way. The cause of the party is the cause of the people.

The party is confident that the problems facing society can be successfully solved. It is confident because it has at its disposal a clear program of actions and relies upon the creative strength of the people, good organization and discipline, and the high political and professional standards of the working class, peasantry, and intelligentsia.

The realization of the party line will make our motherland even richer and stronger, and will make the life of Soviet people even better and our development even more dynamic. In the name of this, in the name of our great ideals, it is worth living, it is worth laboring, it is worth struggling. [prolonged applause]

Gromyko Address

LD201900 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Speech by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at 20 September ceremony in the Kremlin presenting state awards to leading workers in industry and agriculture -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, it is an honor and a pleasure to hand you, outstanding representatives of the working class and the kolkhoz peasantry of the Soviet Union, high awards of the motherland. You are glorious successors of the Stakhanov movement and the initiators of many front-rank labor beginnings in our days, half a century after the miner's feat of Aleksey Stakhanov. We, at least some of those present in this hall, well remember this feat, this name, and his great deeds.

In our country, labor is indeed a cause of honor, prowess, heroism, and fame. The name of the working man has been elevated as high as never before. Handing the awards to you is new proof of that. Your perfection in work, your skills, your devotion to the cause and spirit of socialist creation, are in a way embodied in these. The entire country, the Soviet people, know their heroes and, as always, highly appreciate their labor prowess. The names of Nikolay Anatoliyevich Zlobin, Vasiliy Dmitriyevich Naumkin, Vladimir Mikhaylovich Yarygin, and other comrades, in whose honor we are celebrating today, are widely known. [applause] There is no doubt that the awards will serve as a new incentive to further work and to your creative quest at your work benches.

Now, in the days of preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, the spirit of innovation is revealing itself in an especially graphic way. Initiatives are being born on days of routine labor, which are directed at successful fulfillment of our plans. The example is set by the guards of the working class and kolkhoz peasantry, the labor collectives which you are representing in a worthy way.

You have received your awards at a time when the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanov movements is being celebrated; it has greatly influenced all aspects of our lives; it has shown what kind of remarkable successes can be achieved by the man of free socialist labor. It has always helped us in leading our economy to new achievements in the country's economic and social development.

Feats of the pioneers continue to inspire the Soviet people for shock labor now, as they always did. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has stressed, the lessons of the Stakhanov movement are of never-fading significance today, when we are facing the task of carrying out a massive, but much larger, labor breakthrough in the sphere of intensification of the national economy, acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and the restructuring of cadres thinking on all levels.

Your personal achievements have been given an excellent assessment at the meeting with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev which took place today. One has every reason to say that you are true heirs to the glorious Stakhanov traditions. You are augmenting the experience of the past; the Stakhanov tradition is still in reliable hands. This also follows from the words which were spoken here -- remarkable, bright words, by this very table when the awards were handed out. This gives confidence to the entire Soviet people in the fact that the grandiose tasks put forward by the party, will be successfully resolved.

Their grandeur is well-known both to the Soviet people and to those abroad; everyone knows that the words and the deeds of our party and our people always match each other, and we are fully aware of the fact that these tasks will be resolved and that the plans adopted will be fulfilled.

Peace and labor, these words have been inscribed on our banners since the first days of Soviet power. The Communist Party and the Soviet country do everything in their power to ensure that the people of the socialist state -- the first in the world -- the people of the entire planet have peace, and therefore life. You, dear comrades, are also contributing to this noble cause. Allow me, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the Soviet Government, to congratulate you warmly and from the bottom of my heart on the award to you of the high title of hero of Socialist Labor and to wish you further successes in your work, good health and happiness to you and to your families. [applause]

[Following the Moscow Domestic Service recording in Russian of the speech by Andrey Gromyko at the 20 September state awards presentation ceremony to leading workers, the announcer says: "Also present at the ceremony was Comrade Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet."]

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES PAVLODAR AKTIV MEETING

LD201414 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Excerpts] A meeting of the oblast's party-economic aktiv took place today in Pavlodar.

Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the meeting of the aktiv.